The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 404

WASHINGTON.

Florida in a State of Insurrection.

The Civil Authorities Perfectly Powerless.

Grant Approves of the Virginia Senators.

Facts and Figures About the Wool Trade.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—According to official dispatches received here to-day the northern portion of Florida is in a state of insurrection. In Jackson county the revenue officers have been resisted in the discharge of their duties, and were unable to collect the revenue. The supervisor of that State has called for troops, and it is expected that General Terry will send them to-day. Nine murders were committed last week near Marianna and included white and colored alike. The civil officers are utterly powerless, and what makes matters worse the Governor, Secretary of State, and Adjutant-General are absent from the State. In addition to assassination, robbery and arson are also frequent.

THE CABINET.

The President convened a special Cabinet meeting this morning, with all the members present. The fact in these dull days was received with keen relish by the sensation mongers, and all kinds of stories prevailed; that Cuba was to be recognized; that Motley had sent important dispatches; that the Supreme Court had decided against some one of all the reconstruction acts unconstitutional; and more to the same effect. It appeared, however, that all this had no foundation. There was a vast amount of routine business before the Cabinet relating to minor appointments, decisions, etc., which it is deemed best to dispose of before Congress meets. This special meeting was held to-day for that purpose.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.

The President to-day expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the course of the Virginia Legislature and its selection of Senators, and added that he should warmly urge the admission of the State as soon as Congress met. He did not see that there could be any valid objection, especially as General Canby had reported that his investigation had resulted in showing that the election in July last was perfectly fair and untainted with fraud. The Wells Republicans, who are here in some numbers, are disappointed at this information somewhat, but are pleased, on the other hand, that the President yesterday appointed one of them to the United States District Attorneyship for Virginia, in place of A. Walker Republican

FILIBUSTERS.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that the United States Marshal there is on the lookout for an expedition starting out for Cuba. Some three hundred strangers arrived there yesterday under mysterious circumstances.

FREE TRADE IN WOOL.

The Treasury accounts exhibit the interesting fact that out of 90,000,000 pounds of wool imported during the past year 15,000,000 pounds were entered at low rates of duty, 9,000,000 pounds at three cents, and 9,000,000 at six cents per pound, thus enabling the woolen manufacturers, and especially the carpet men, who are protectionists in theory, to avail themselves of what is relatively free trade.

TEXAS.

Judge Evans, of Texas, had an interview with the President this morning, and found him firmly wedded to the support of the Radicals in that State, and opposed to Hamilton for Governor. Judge Evans expressed his belief to the President that Davis would be elected.

SUPERVISOR M'DONALD, OF MISSOURI.

Senator Drake has finally failed to get the commission of Supervisor McDonald, of Missouri, revoked. The President and General Sherman indorsed McDonald, and declared that Drake's only motive was to get some political in the office. McDonald was ordered to duty to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

are now averaging a quarter of a million dollars per day.

[To the Associated Press.]

FENIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—John M. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association of Philadelphia, had an interview with President Grant and Secretary Fish to-day in behalf of American citizens of Irish birth now in British prisons. Mr. Moriarty stated these men had been convicted not for expressions of any overt act in England, but for sentiments uttered in the United States, and that, as Mr. Gladstone had refused to liberate them, he thought it was the duty of this Government to insist that the prisoners should be set at liberty.

The President remarked that several delegations had called upon him in relation to the same subject. His sympathies were with those prisoners, and he should be glad to be gratified at their release. He had placed the matter in the hands of Secretary Fish. Subsequently the last named gentleman informed Mr. Moriarty that he had already exerted his influence to secure the object of his visit and would persevere to that end; and he gave the assurance that the Government would adopt every means in its power to protect all American citizens both at home and abroad in all their rights.

TEXAS VS. PEABODY & CO.

The following paragraph is furnished by Judge Paschal as a correction of the misstatement of a subject recently published in the case of Texas vs. Peabody & Co., filed by Judge Paschal. The facts are that Texas, in 1866 the military board of Texas appointed John W. Swisher to sell 500 of the Texas indemnity bonds in Europe; that Deruge & Co. were employed by Swisher to effect the sale; that 149 of these bonds were offered to George Peabody & Co., who detached the coupons and sent them to New York for redemption, concealing the fact that the bonds were not indorsed by the Governor of Texas; that these coupons were cashed by the assistant treasurer at New York on presentation by Dabney, Morgan & Co.; whereupon Geo. Peabody & Co. purchased the 149 bonds, but afterward adjusted the matter in the hands of Deruge & Co., on the ground that the circular of Mr. Chase had given notice that these unindorsed bonds could not be paid; that in October, 1866, the bonds were returned, and the money paid to Dabney, Morgan & Co. for Geo. Peabody & Co.; that all the parties had notice of the real purposes for which the funds were being used. The remaining 351 bonds are still in the hands of Deruge & Co. The amount involved is $350,000 in gold. Geo. Peabody & Co., by Dabney, Morgan & Co., and Deruge & Co., are made parties. The motion for process will be heard on Friday.

STOLEN POLISH BONDS.

Mr. De Catacazy, Minister of Russia, has informed the State Department that certain parties are trying to put into circulation at the New York Exchange some bonds of the credit fancier of Poland which were stolen from the Bank of Warsaw during the late insurrectionary movement in the Polish provinces. He disclaims on behalf of the Government of Russia all responsibility for any losses which may accrue to citizens of the United States from the purchase of the bonds referred to.

THE DOMINION.

Preparing for Action—War Vessels on the Lakes.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—All of the Toronto field battery have been engaged in packing up their kits and necessaries for a start, if required, and they can be on the road, fully equipped, in one and all, in two hours. Fifty kegs of gunpowder have been sent by express to Goderich. All the arms and guns stored at Kingston at the time of the last Fenian raid are now being distributed.

The gunboats Resolute and Prince Alfred, fully armed and equipped, are ready for sea, the former at Kingston, on the St. Lawrence, the latter at Goderich, on Lake Huron, under orders to sail to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The troops here have been notified to be in readiness, and can move on a couple of hours' notice.

THE PACIFIC.

Asia—California and Oregon R. R.—Arizona News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The first rain of the season fell to-day and prevailed throughout the coast.

A large force of men and teams is employed on the California and Oregon railroad. It is expected to be completed by February 1st. The business on the forty miles already built is rapidly increasing. It runs through the finest agricultural portion of Sacramento valley.

Late Arizon advices are favorable. Immigrants are rapidly filling the territory.

A large party of soldiers had a fight near Camp McDowell. Killed, 18 Indians.

The Hornet and Her Crew.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 20.—The case of officers of the Cuba comes up before the U. S. Commissioner to-morrow. The case of the vessel will be tried at the next term of the U. S. District Court next November.

NASHVILLE.

The Senatorial Fight—Andy's Chances Gone Glimmering—The Coming Man—Brutal Murder—The Races.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—No matter who may be the successful aspirant for Senatorial honors, it is pretty generally conceded to-night that Johnson's chances have gone glimmering. Balloting was resumed to-day at noon, the Houses meeting in convention. The galleries were packed with spectators. Three ballots were taken—Johnson falling off three votes from yesterday's result. Etheridge gained five votes, but it is not probably that he can be elected. Caucusing on the part of both sides is going on to-night, but it is not likely that the result of to-morrow's balloting will differ very materially from that of to-day, although Johnson may get a few more votes. It is freely asserted he can poll six more than he did to-day, but nobody can figure out the thirteen necessary to his election.

In view of the fact that Etheridge can hardly secure enough votes to beat Johnson, the opposition are puzzled on whom to concentrate. Judge H. Cooper is most talked of to-night. He is comparatively a young man and fresh to public life. If it were not that Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown labors under Congressional disabilities he would probably be elected. He is mild and conciliatory, and not inclined to extremes in any direction. Fletcher got the whole Republican vote to-day, but, whenever the contest is reduced to Johnson and a single opponent, the Fletcher vote will be solid against Andy.

[To the Associated Press.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—The Legislature met in convention to-day and balloted twice for United States Senator. The last ballot stood: Johnson, 51; Etheridge, 20; Cooper, 5; Ewing, 4; Peyton, 6; Fletcher, 13; N. S. Brown, 8; Milton Brown, 3.

Two members absent. Necessary to a choice fifty-four. Johnson fell off two votes. It is considered certain that Johnson has done his best. Much indignation is expressed by the opposition in general to interference for Senator by outside politicians. Henry Cooper is thought to be the coming man. He is the Senator for Davidson and brother of the late private secretary of Johnson.

Charles Stewart, a citizen of Nashville, shot and killed his wife this morning in a drunken fit. Last night he threatened to shoot one of his children, a little boy. His wife reproved him this morning for the threat and lost her life in consequence. Stewart is in jail.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—Two races to-day. Weather rainy and track heavy. Attendance large. Merchant Post stakes, two miles; entrance $50; purse $1,000, second horse to have $200. Babcock's Helmbold, 1 1; Buford's Crossland, 2 2; Pratt's Jackson, 3 3. Time, 3:46½, 3:34½. Crossland was the favorite, and sold highest in the pools.

Stakes for four-year olds, mile heats; purse $300. Franklin's Donovan, 1 1; McCormack's Sue Morrisey, 2 2 2; Richards & Kilgour's John Kilgour, 3 3 3; Craig's bay colt, by Second Albion, 4 distanced. Time, 1:49; 1:48½; 1:49¼.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

SPAIN.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—Three thousand more troops have been ordered to Cuba to assist in quelling the insurrection.

REPUBLICAN LEADER KILLED.

The Republican leader Salvocha was killed yesterday.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Dispatches from Madrid report that the insurrection at Bijar has been suppressed. The troops had an encounter with a band of rebels, killing, wounding and capturing many.

EXECUTIONS.

Four men have been executed at Seville for causing an accident to a railroad train full of troops.

THANKS TO THE ARMY.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—Gen. Prim, in a circular, conveys the thanks of the Regent to the army and volunteers for the suppression of the insurrection.

Additional troops have been sent to Bijar.

FRANCE.

REVIEW OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A review of the Imperial Guard will be held Sunday next, when a demonstration in favor of the Emperor is expected.

THE RADICAL VOTERS

propose to summon the Deputies from Paris to resign their seats in the Corps Legislatif on the ground of neglect of duties.

THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS

of Paris have struck for higher wages.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Journal Officiel says the Government regards with regret the violent attacks made on Prince Napoleon in the Pays newspaper.

EGYPT.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The International committees are soon to meet at Cairo to regulate the condition of the navigation of the Suez canal, soon to be opened, and consider to what extent consular jurisdiction is likely to be affected.

EUGENIE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—The Empress Eugenie sailed from this city yesterday for Alexandria, Egypt.

AUSTRIA.

INSURRECTION IN DALMATIA.

TRIESTE, Oct. 20.—An insurrection has broken out in the town of Cattero in Dalmatia. Martial law is proclaimed there.

ENGLAND.

LORD DERBY'S CONDITION.

LONDON, October 20.—Lord Derby is again unconscious, and is sinking slowly.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS.

FLORENCE, October 20.—Monte la Garibaldi is recruiting volunteers in the province of Calabria.

IRELAND.

DEATH OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

DUBLIN, October 20.—Rt. Hon. John Walsh, Master of the Rolls, is dead.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Evening—Consols, 93¾; American securities, 82, 81½; do '65, 81¾; do '67, 82¼; do 10-40's, 79¼; Erie, 28¾; Illinois, 97; A. & G. W., 25¾. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Bourse firmer, 71f 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½@12¾; Orleans, 12¾@12¾. Sales of 12,000 bales; California white wheat, 9s 7d; red western No. 2, 8s 8d; western flour, 28s 3d. Corn, 29s 9½; oats, 2s 7d; peas 44s 6d; pork, 91½; beef, 83s; tallow, 48½; bacon, 46s 6d; linseed cakes, £10 7s.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Tallow, 47s 6d. Spirits turpentine, 28s 6d. Refined petroleum, 1s 8½d @ 1s 9d. Linseed oil, 32s. Sugar, 38s 6d spot, and 39s afloat. Calcutta linseed, 61s 9d. Cotton at Havre, quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—Spirits turpentine, 27s 6d.

FRANKFORT, October 20.—Bonds heavy at 81¾@ 82¼.

HAVRE, October 20.—Cotton closed firm. Low middling, 93 francs. Sugar, 90c.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Arrived—Steamer Majia from New York, and St. Patrick from Quebec.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 20.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 20.—The steamship Denmark, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th for New York, fell in with (no date or latitude given) the bark Arthur White, of Liverpool, abandoned. Shaving steered men and a navigator on board, who brought her into this port, arriving this morning.

VIRGINIA.

Counterfeit Tobacco Stamps.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20. For some time past the authorities at Washington have been apprised of the existence of a gang engaged in the manufacture and sale of counterfeit internal Revenue tobacco stamps. A detective was sent here to catch the parties engaged, and to-day the following persons were arrested, charged with having in their possession and selling counterfeit stamps: Fred. Bonnasche, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue; Captain Thomas W. Rosch, ex-Detective of the Revenue Department; and Lt. H. H. Stone, late United States White, ex-Inspector, and at present a special detective. Counterfeit stamps to the amount of $2000 were seized on bonds of Bannasche. They were sixty-pound tobacco stamps, class 23. The United States Commissioner hailed Bannasche and Rosch in the sum of $10,000; and Stone, against whom the evidence is not strong, to appear on the 29 inst. It is said the bogus stamps were sent from manufacturers in New York, and are pretty thoroughly circulated in the South.

Virginia Legislature Adjourns.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—The Legislature this morning auljourned to meet the second Thursday after Congress shall have admitted the State into the Union.

☞ The statement that Cornell University had opened its doors to female students was an error. The matter is under advisement.

ST. LOUIS.

Capital Removal Convention.

The Mississippi Valley the Future Seat of Empire.

The Great West Past, Present and Prospective.

Speeches of Mayor Cole, Garrett Davis, Judge Caton, and Others.

Organization, Committees, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The National Capital Convention met at Mercantile Library hall this afternoon, and was called to order about 3 o'clock by L. R. Sharyock, of St. Louis, the chairman of the executive committee who have had the arrangements in charge. After prayer by Mr. Brask, Mayor Cole was introduced and made the following brief address of welcome:

GENTLEMEN: The very pleasant duty of welcoming you to our city has been assigned to me by the committee in charge. I very much regret that some one more capable of speech had not been chosen, but none could have been selected who would more sincerely and more cordially welcome you to the city of St. Louis. We welcome you in the name of all classes of our citizens, who hail your advent among us as the rising purpose of the people, to move at an early day the capital from its present location to one more central and accessible. We welcome you, gentlemen, in the name of the great States through whose common borders the great river which sweeps by our city to-day washes our common shores, and blends us together in a brotherhood, in a unity of purpose and fortune forever. We trust, gentlemen, that your object is solely to seek a removal, not a location, and in no hope that all your deliberations may be conducted with a feeling of harmony and concord which will long and happily remember you, even when you return to your own happy homes, you will bear toward us the same kind and warm feelings with which we greet you to-day in our midst.

Judge Lowe, of Iowa, was then nominated temporary Chairman and unanimously elected, which, in the absence of Missouri, Gov. Ed. Harland, of Illinois, as Secretaries.

Judge Lowe spoke briefly of the importance of the object of the convention, and announced himself as in full sympathy with the movement for the removal of the seat of the National Government to the Valley of the Mississippi.

The following Committee on Permanent Organization has been appointed: George W. Stewart, of Alabama; Wm. Gilpin, of Colorado; K. K. Jones, of Illinois; A. C. Dodge, of Iowa; John Fishback, of Indiana; Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, and Sam. Phillips, of Kansas. H. Hardenheim, of Louisiana; Fred. Muench, of Missouri; Thomas F. Tutt, of Montana; J. B. Church, of Nebraska; William A. Pile, of New Mexico; N. M. Bell, of Oregon; J. B. Jeggie, of Pennsylvania; A. J. Keller, of Tennessee.

During the absence of the committee Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, was called upon for a speech, to which he responded by saying that he was not a speaker. He was surprised at the growth of St. Louis; looked upon that city as a great commercial and manufacturing point; he was glad he was now lived who would see a million people here, but did not believe it best for St. Louis to have the capital. He thought, rather, that she should concentrate all her energies in commercial and manufacturing enterprise, build railroads, &c., and become the great center of supply for the Mississippi valley. His speech produced no unpleasant effect on the convention.

The committee then reported the following names for permanent officers:

President—Hon. John D. Caton, of Illinois.

Vice Presidents—D. A. Stuart, Ala.; Gov. Governor William Gilpin, Colorado; S. R. Crittenden, Illinois; Gen. J. M. Tuttle, Iowa; Hon. C. E. Perkins, Kansas; Hon. T. Burchill, Kentucky; Henry Haldenhelm, Louisiana; G. Thilenius, Mo.; Thos. E. Tutt, Montana; J. S. Church, Nebraska; Gov. William A. Pile, New Mexico; John McCully, Oregon; G. B. Jergie, Penn.; A. J. Keller, Tenn.; J. P. Root, Ark.

Secretaries—D. A. Suiton, Emile Pretorious and J. C. S. Colby, of Mo.; Thos. Monolight, Kansas; D. L. Hough, Ill.; M. M. Walden, Iowa.

Judge Caton was escorted to the chair amid applause, and stated that, as he had not for nearly a third of a century attended a deliberative body, he was under embarrassment without intimation, and at the spur of the moment, to find himself placed in so responsible a position, and he hoped the convention would be indulgent to him in the discharge of the duties devolving on him. He deemed the occasion which called the people together one of very important one—the removal of the capitol of the nation. Those acquainted with the circumstances under which the capital was located where it now is know that at that time all the population and wealth of the United States were confined to a narrow border stretching along the Atlantic coast. Since then a great empire has sprung up in the West—an empire only equaled by that of price. The circumstances which designated the District of Columbia as the national capital no longer exist; the reasons exist why a change should be made. It is not for us however to determine where the capital shall be located, or even that it be moved at all; but we come together to consult for the general good; and if, after all the reasons for and against the removal have been fully weighed, it shall be apparent that the well-being of the nation will be best subserved by leaving the capital where it is, then I venture to say that none here will desire its removal. Thirty-six years ago, when I first came to this valley, but a small portion of the population of the nation was found in this region, and the great prairies bordering the Mississippi river for hundreds of miles on each side were the home of the Indian and the grazing ground of wild beasts. Now the deer and wolf and the Indian have left, and hardly an inch every quarter section has been brought under the control of the husbandman; mills and manufactories have sprung up in every direction. Where then all was wild, now is all cultivated; where savages alone met, now civilization and Christianity prevail. I ask you, gentlemen, if not duly weighed, can we not contemplate other changes which seem to necessarily follow them? While this great nation is now governed by republican forms, is there any reason why the seat of Government, situated at an inconvenient point and not central, should be left as it is? Gentlemen, I did not come here to talk, and will leave the discussion of this momentous question to others.

Judge James H. Burch, of Missouri, offered a resolution providing for a committee to prepare an address to the people of the country upon the subject of removing the capital, upon which he made some remarks, taking strong grounds in favor of the removal of the seat of Government to some point in the Mississippi Valley, and fortifying his argument with statistics showing that the valley is really the seat of empire, and so will be, and urging that the matter of convenience alone is reason enough for the contemplated change.

Adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The following committee on business was appointed: Jno. Fishback, Ind.; Jas. H. Burch, Mo.; Garrett Davis, Ky.; Ed. Russell, Iowa; J. W. Stirrett, Ill.

The convention met again at 7:30, and, after the announcement of the following committee on resolutions, proceeded itself into a mass-meeting for the purpose of hearing speeches from several gentlemen who had been announced. The hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen and the speakers were frequently applauded.

Committee on resolutions—Jos. Medill, Ill.; R. Buckingham, Oregon; Ed. Russell, Iowa; E. O. Stannard, Mo.; Gov. Gilpin, Colorado; H. King, Kansas; A. R. Churchill, Ky.

The first speaker was Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado, who gave a very elaborate description of the great American plains and the mountains beyond, their geological and mineral resources and their capacity for wealth, power and sustaining population.

Marshal Turley, of Iowa, spoke briefly, giving an account of the marvelous growth of the West during the past twenty years. His central idea was that the United States is the center of the world, the Mississippi Valley the center of the United States, and St. Louis the center of the Mississippi Valley.

John Rogers, of St. Louis, also spoke, drawing attention to the fact that whatever may be done by the convention we shall have to go to Congress at last. He dwelt strongly on the freedom of action Congress has to stand united touching the general interest of their section of country, and exhorted Western men to rouse up and follow their example. The West has or soon will have the balance of power in Congress and then the people should see that no one was sent here from the West who was not in favor of removing the capitol to the Mississippi Valley. He, too, dwelt at length on the growth and wonderful resources of the West, and said, in conclusion, no party could withstand the demands of the people if they would stand united and make their wishes heard.

Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, was next called upon, and said the delegation from Illinois came here because they believed in the movement, and whatever the action of the convention might be the time was not far distant when the seat of the Government would be removed to the Mississippi Valley. Still we must not ignore the facts in the case. We must look the subject straight in the face. The capital was located at Washington by our fathers. Millions of the public treasure have been spent upon it. The removal will cost a large amount of money and we shall meet with opposition from different parts of the country. These are facts, and the questions to be considered are, is it proper, is it expedient, is it right that the capital should be removed?

He believed it was, and for the reason that when the capital was originally located it was placed there because that was then the center of the population and wealth of the country, and was four days' sail and to prove this he read a resolution adopted by Congress on the 27th of August, 1789, while in session at New York, the main point to which was that the capital should be located with reference to the center of wealth and population, extent of territory consistent with convenience and to the commerce of the Atlantic ocean and the particular situation of the Western States. Now, at the outset of empire has gone to the West. The wealth and power of of the country are in the West, and why pay not the people of this great country, the wealth and power having been transferred from the Atlantic, remove the capital to the West.

At the time the resolution was passed our only commerce was with the Atlantic, but today it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we have both commerce to consider as well as the extent and commerce of the Mississippi valley. He believed that the arguments used when this resolution was adopted are the best arguments that can now be used for the removal of the capital to our grand valley. It may be said that it would not be convenient to New England to have the capital in the West. This may be true to a limited extent, but I want to say that the wealth of New England is centering daily in the Mississippi valley. The same is true of the wealth of New York and the Middle States. It is being improper by Mr. Brask. Mayor Cole was introduced and made the following brief address of welcome:

GENTLEMEN: The very pleasant duty of welcoming you to our city has been assigned to me by the committee in charge. I very much regret that some one more capable of speech had not been chosen, but none could have been selected who would more sincerely and more cordially welcome you to the city of St. Louis. We welcome you in the name of all classes of our citizens, who hail your advent among us as the rising purpose of the people, to move at an early day the capital from its present location to one more central and accessible. We welcome you, gentlemen, in the name of the great States through whose common borders the great river which sweeps by our city to-day washes our common shores, and blends us together in a brotherhood, in a unity of purpose and fortune forever. We trust, gentlemen, that your object is solely to seek a removal, not a location, and in no hope that all your deliberations may be conducted with a feeling of harmony and concord which will long and happily remember you, even when you return to your own happy homes, you will bear toward us the same kind and warm feelings with which we greet you to-day in our midst.

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Judge Caton was escorted to the chair amid applause, and stated that, as he had not for nearly a third of a century attended a deliberative body, he was under embarrassment without intimation, and at the spur of the moment, to find himself placed in so responsible a position, and he hoped the convention would be indulgent to him in the discharge of the duties devolving on him. He deemed the occasion which called the people together one of very important one—the removal of the capitol of the nation. Those acquainted with the circumstances under which the capital was located where it now is know that at that time all the population and wealth of the United States were confined to a narrow border stretching along the Atlantic coast. Since then a great empire has sprung up in the West—an empire only equaled by that of price. The circumstances which designated the District of Columbia as the national capital no longer exist; the reasons exist why a change should be made. It is not for us however to determine where the capital shall be located, or even that it be moved at all; but we come together to consult for the general good; and if, after all the reasons for and against the removal have been fully weighed, it shall be apparent that the well-being of the nation will be best subserved by leaving the capital where it is, then I venture to say that none here will desire its removal. Thirty-six years ago, when I first came to this valley, but a small portion of the population of the nation was found in this region, and the great prairies bordering the Mississippi river for hundreds of miles on each side were the home of the Indian and the grazing ground of wild beasts. Now the deer and wolf and the Indian have left, and hardly an inch every quarter section has been brought under the control of the husbandman; mills and manufactories have sprung up in every direction. Where then all was wild, now is all cultivated; where savages alone met, now civilization and Christianity prevail. I ask you, gentlemen, if not duly weighed, can we not contemplate other changes which seem to necessarily follow them? While this great nation is now governed by republican forms, is there any reason why the seat of Government, situated at an inconvenient point and not central, should be left as it is? Gentlemen, I did not come here to talk, and will leave the discussion of this momentous question to others.

Judge James H. Burch, of Missouri, offered a resolution providing for a committee to prepare an address to the people of the country upon the subject of removing the capital, upon which he made some remarks, taking strong grounds in favor of the removal of the seat of Government to some point in the Mississippi Valley, and fortifying his argument with statistics showing that the valley is really the seat of empire, and so will be, and urging that the matter of convenience alone is reason enough for the contemplated change.

Adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The following committee on business was appointed: Jno. Fishback, Ind.; Jas. H. Burch, Mo.; Garrett Davis, Ky.; Ed. Russell, Iowa; J. W. Stirrett, Ill.

The convention met again at 7:30, and, after the announcement of the following committee on resolutions, proceeded itself into a mass-meeting for the purpose of hearing speeches from several gentlemen who had been announced. The hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen and the speakers were frequently applauded.

Committee on resolutions—Jos. Medill, Ill.; R. Buckingham, Oregon; Ed. Russell, Iowa; E. O. Stannard, Mo.; Gov. Gilpin, Colorado; H. King, Kansas; A. R. Churchill, Ky.

The first speaker was Gov. Gilpin, of Colorado, who gave a very elaborate description of the great American plains and the mountains beyond, their geological and mineral resources and their capacity for wealth, power and sustaining population.

Marshal Turley, of Iowa, spoke briefly, giving an account of the marvelous growth of the West during the past twenty years. His central idea was that the United States is the center of the world, the Mississippi Valley the center of the United States, and St. Louis the center of the Mississippi Valley.

John Rogers, of St. Louis, also spoke, drawing attention to the fact that whatever may be done by the convention we shall have to go to Congress at last. He dwelt strongly on the freedom of action Congress has to stand united touching the general interest of their section of country, and exhorted Western men to rouse up and follow their example. The West has or soon will have the balance of power in Congress and then the people should see that no one was sent here from the West who was not in favor of removing the capitol to the Mississippi Valley. He, too, dwelt at length on the growth and wonderful resources of the West, and said, in conclusion, no party could withstand the demands of the people if they would stand united and make their wishes heard.

Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, was next called upon, and said the delegation from Illinois came here because they believed in the movement, and whatever the action of the convention might be the time was not far distant when the seat of the Government would be

NEW YORK.

Complicity of the Grant Family in the Gold Operations.

Mrs. Grant Secures Ten Hudson City Lots.

The Swindle to be Investigated.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.)

GRANT'S COMPLICITY IN THE GOLD SWINDLE.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Further revelations have been made by Mr. Gould in regard to the complicity of General Grant's family and friends in the late gold speculations. Corbin, who has received a one hundred thousand dollar check at one time, and twenty-five thousand at another from Gould, is said to have converted ten lots in Hudson City, valued at two thousand dollars each, to Mrs. Grant. The latter has been frequently promised, by Corbin, that she would make money if they (the ring) succeeded in preventing sales of gold. Corbin, when he urged the President to prevent sales by Boutwell, also wrote such a letter to Mrs. Grant. In the course of the correspondence which followed between Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Corbin the former wrote to the latter: "My husband is very much annoyed at your speculations. He tries not to be influenced by them, but he fears there is another reason why they must be closed, which is because Cuban matters will soon come up in the Cabinet, and the action of our Government will influence the price of bonds."

CORBIN TURNS AN HONEST PENNY.

It is now considered certain by disinterested parties that Corbin tried and has partly succeeded in turning an honest penny for and on account of Mrs. Grant that the President considered it a pretty good thing but would not interfere one with another, but at the early stages of the operation did all Corbin and Gould wanted him to do, as is shown by his letter accepting the position of Sub-Treasurer, who was Corbin's appointee, though Grant knew him not to be the financial man for the place.

BUTTERFIELD

now is shown to be directly interested in the gold speculations and to have been in the ring with the rest of them. It is reported that he has mortgaged all his real estate to pay his losses.

INVESTIGATION OF THE SWINDLE.

The grand jury commences their investigations in the late gold swindle to-morrow. Gould & Fisk have been subpœnaed as witnesses.

FINANCIAL.

The money market is easy at 6 to 7 per cent. on prime commercial notes. Government bonds are more active. Foreign exchange firmer and advanced.

Stocks are dull and were lower in the morning, but advanced during the day on the Vanderbilt stock.

Southern and Western securities dull.

The gold market was dull at 130@130⅛ all day, closing at the latter figure.

The gold exchange bank has issued an order that the receiver will pay twenty-five per cent. on all adjusted accounts on and after to-morrow.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Beef Cattle—Receipts last night and this morning, 620; market slow, and prices ¼c to ½c lower; closing 13 to 17c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,765; market firmer and prices higher; sheep, 4½@7¼c; lambs, 7@8c.

Swine—Arrivals, 2,746; market full at yesterday's prices; range, 10¾ to 11¾c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Market irregular. Wheat and corn lower, flour, oats and barley steady. Wheat is depressed by a further advance in corn freights, but the market is active at a decline of 2@3c. Corn is easier. Oats closed with a slight tendency upward.

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork is dull and irregular, with few large lots offering. Cutting was more active, and a demand for future delivery. Lard is active with little change. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon scarce on the spot and values sustained.

COTTON.

Active with an advance of grain to Liverpool 9d by sail, and 10c.10⅛ by steam.

GROCERIES.

Sugar in fair demand, with a weak market; refining, 11¼@11⅜; Cuba, 11¾@12¼; Porto Rico, 12; Havana, 12@12½; Refined dull at 16⅛@16¾. Coffee in better demand at full prices, especially for Rio, at 17½@17¾; other kinds quiet.

[To the Associated Press.]

ANTI-RITUALISTIC ACCORDING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Bishop Mellvaine, of Ohio, preached at the dedicatory service at St. Ann's church, Brooklyn, to-day. His was very severe on ritualists.

THE ERIE TROUBLES

still continue, though so far in Jersey City is concerned they will be adjusted this afternoon.

SUEZ CANAL DELEGATE.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, Ferdinand de Lesseps was elected delegate to the Suez Canal.

FATHER HYACINTHE AND THE CLERGY.

None of the Catholic clergy have called on Father Hyacinthe, and the Reading Register of Episcopal clergymen who announced they intended to call this morning did not do so.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

In answer to an invitation of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, a number of delegates from various evangelical churches met this afternoon to inaugurate a convention for the purpose of devising means to unite various churches and extending the gospel throughout the world. The attendance was fine. Rev. Dr. Matthews, President chairman, will begin business session to-morrow.

GOLD INJUNCTION CASE.

Argument in the gold injunction case was finished to-day. Decision reserved.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION

commenced its 25th annual session to-day. Rev. Dr. Anderson in the chair. It was resolved that the executive committee should consist of 42 instead of 27 members. This was for the purpose of adding laymen instead of confining the committee exclusively to the clergy. The treasurer's report shows disbursements to the extent of $6,175.71, and receipts $58,288 80. Speeches were made by various gentlemen. The anniversary closes to-morrow.

CRUISE OF THE LILIAN ABANDONED.

Information has been received in the city to the effect that the Lilian, which succeeded in leaving Cedar Keys, Florida, in safety, has put into Key West, and it is said that a quarrel between Gutcorris and Cristo had taken place, and that all operations in which the Lilian was concerned are now indefinitely abandoned. The impression among the Cubans here is that the Lilian has returned simply on account of the presence of Spanish cruisers. It was impossible to land on the Cuban shores.

CHICAGO.

Destructive Fires—Losses and Accidents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A fire broke out in the rear of 176 State street this morning in the confectionery store of H. Buckmaster, from which the flames soon spread across the alley communicating with the roof of the American Express Company's building, which was, however, extinguished without much damage. No. 176 is the second of a row of three-story frame buildings, and the whole row of three was entirely destroyed. From the row of wooden buildings the fire extended to several stores in a brick block, corner of State and Monroe, comprising 166, 168, 170 and 172 State, and No. 60 and 62 Monroe street. The building was not much damaged, but the contents were greatly injured and the damage of the gregate loss by water is estimated at $35,000; insurance $10,000 in Continental companies.

Mr. Harvey, a druggist, who occupied No. 174 State st., and Mr. Horace Beckmeister, proprietor of the confectionery store, No. 176, are unable to tell what is the amount of the loss. Mr. Beckmeister was quite fortunate in getting most of his stock out, although it was much damaged, and severely burning both. Mr. Bonnell sustained a loss of probably $500, principally in his stock. His neck, face and hands were terribly burnt. Mr. Buckminster's injuries are not serious. Mr.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The shipment of stock from Paris for the week ending the 16th reached 131 car loads.

The County Court, Quarterly Court and Court of Claims are in session at Independence.

Two horses belonging to W. A. Bacon, were killed at Paris on Monday night, by a passing train from Covington.

A new Baptist church has been established in Harrison county, three miles east of Berry's station. It is styled the "Providence Church."

The boiler of the steam mills of Kennedy, Bevis & Co., at Pleasant Home, Owen county, exploded last week. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Nap. Devore murdered his father-in-law, Mr. Reuben Warford, in Owen county, on Saturday, the 10th. Devore struck the old man with a hoe.

A debate will commence in Millersburg on the 27th between J. R. Briney, of the Christian Church, and C. W. Miller, of the M. E. Church, South.

In a difficulty near Leesburg, in Harrison county, on Monday, James Wells was shot by Robert Sharrah. The ball passed through his bowels. The wound is perhaps mortal.

Jim True, alias Slick, the negro who stole two horses from George W. Ogden last July, was caught by J. Smith Kenney and lodged in jail at Paris. He is likely to pass some time in the penitentiary.

The "Woodford Hikes," Captain Leary's company of cavalry, which has been on duty in Washington and Marion counties, arrived in Midway, Saturday, and were formally mustered out of active service Monday.

Mr. Sam T. Dobyns, a merchant of North Middletown, and Prof. J. T. Patterson, principal of the Patterson Female Institute, were thrown violently from a buggy near Paris, on Monday last. Both were severely bruised, but no bones were broken.

Mr. James K. Bawley, a young man of Hiwassville, while grinding sorgo sugar cane, on Tuesday last, had the fore-finger of his left hand so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. Dr. L. Gregory performed the surgical operation, and the young man is getting along finely.

Captain George Moore, one of the oldest citizens of Bourbon county, died at his residence on Monday night about nine o'clock, after a long and painful illness, in he eighty-ninth year of his age. Capt. Moore was a soldier in the war of 1812, and has resided in that county for upwards of half a century.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "An old toper walked into the Episcopal Sunday School room last Sunday with a bible in one hand and a bottle of whisky in the other, and commenced delivering a sermon and temperance lecture combined, but he was ruthlessly interrupted by the police and escorted to more appropriate quarters.

The following sales of Durham cattle were made at the farm of the late Mrs. D. C. Calmes, in Fayette, on the 13th: "One bull calf to J. C. Clay, $145; Cows: Dr. James G. Kinnaird, $265; Dors, Wm. Hughes, $285; Lavinia 2d, — Bedford, $181; Lavinia 3d, J. C. Kinnaird, $227 50; White May, Wm. Miller, $295; Moselle, S. S. Calmes, $140; Heortne, J. M. Dillard, $270.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

General S. B. Buckner is in Nashville.

The Charleston (S. C.) fathers are on a strike.

Galveston, Texas, is garrisoned by negro soldiers.

W. Gilmore Simms, the novelist, has returned to Charleston.

A bill before the Tennessee Legislature abolishes the metropolitan police.

Col. Cloud, of Augusta, Ga., has imported some very fine racing stock from Canada.

The annual allowance from the Peabody fund to the Baton Rouge (La.) Academy is $1,000.

Of the forty-eight petit jurors recently drawn for the State Court at Charleston, S. C., twenty-six are negroes.

Texas has 59,361 white and 48,619 colored registered voters, and is entitled to 30 Senators and 90 Representatives.

Mr. Samuel Boykin has prepared and will soon publish "A Memorial Volume of the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Geor, ia."

Gen. Lovell, who figured conspicuously in New Orleans about the time of Gen. Butler's arrival there, is in Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. James L. Chapman is delivering a series of lectures on the origin and history of the races of men at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The Louisiana Levee Board has advertised for sealed proposals for the building of eight-five levees. Bids received until the 29th.

A society is to be formed in Charleston by the Germans of that city for the purpose of relief and assistance to German immigrants.

A colored justice of the peace in Jefferson county, Florida, named Pembroke, grants divorces for the very reasonable sum of five dollars.

There is an extraordinary quantity of mast in East Tennessee this year, which will go far towards recompensing the hogs for the shortness of the corn crop.

The grounds and improvements belonging to the Calloway (Miss.) Agricultural Society have been sold under execution for $1,500. Mr. Wm. King was the purchaser.

It has been decided to resume studies in the South Carolina Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, at Columbia, at an early day. Mr. J. M. Hughs on is the Superintendent.

Generals Wade Hampton and D. H. Hill are negotiating for the purchase of the Charlotte (S. C.) Military Institute, to respect it as a first-class Southern institution.

The dwelling of Mrs. Hildebrand—the famous rendezvous for Confederate scouts during the war—on the Horn Lake road, near Horn Lake station, Tenn., was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

Mrs. Sophia Sumpter, one of the oldest inhabitants of Lynchburg, Va., died on Sunday morning at the advanced age of eighty years. She had been a resident of that city for over half a century.

It is rumored that Jeff. Davis is to become President of a Life Insurance Company of Memphis, and in reside at Hernando, Miss. Hon. Wm. Laboure, of Hernando, has subscribed $1,000 for a fund to aid him.

At Forest City, Mo., on Monday, October 11th, the adjourned case of Miss Mallicoe C. Hasty, who charged her mother (Mrs. Ruth Hale) with an intent to kill, was tried before Squire Weber. The jury refusing to sustain the charge, the old lady was discharged.

Dr. George H. Reid, of the firm of Reid, Chadbourne, & Co., a well-known cotton firm of Nashville, died at his residence on Tuesday morning rather suddenly, having been out on the streets three days previous to his death. Dr. R. was a native of Pickensville, Sumter county, Ala.

A shocking double murder was committed in the vicinity of Rocky Ponds, near Edgefield, S. C., on Saturday week. John Landrum and his wife, colored, were found murdered in their own house. Landrum had some $40 in his possession, and it is supposed the murders were committed with a view of obtaining the money.

The new cotton mill at Sistersvill, Miss., runs two thousand spindles, fifty-two looms, employs seventy-five hands, and consumes about nine hundred bales of cotton per annum. The employees are principally widows and daughters of families impoverished during the war. The company proposes doubling their machinery the coming season.

Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, made a speech on Friday last which has created the most intense excitement among all classes, particularly among the members of the Republican party. The Governor announced himself in favor of enfranchising every one as soon as it can be accomplished. He favors the reduction of taxes and doing away with at least $10,000 worth of offices created by the last General Assembly, and the reduction of the salaries of all State officials.

A plan to swindle the negroes of Alabama has been devised by one Keffer, a Loyal Leaguer, and his allies. The plan is to organize a "Colored Planters' Mutual Aid Society" in the counties of Montgomery and Bullock, the pretended object of which "is to aid its members in purchasing or entering lands and cultivating the same." There are no public lands in those counties subject to entry, and the whole thing is evidently intended as a scheme to entrap the unwary and ignorant freedmen out of their spare change.

A colored woman named Pauline Adams was arrested and held to answer on a charge of having attempted to poison the family of Mrs. Mary L. Hodges, of Springfield, Missouri. On Tuesday, the 12th, Mrs. Hodges made some bread, but before giving it to the family ate a piece. Finding a bitter taste in it, she gave pieces to a dog and cat. Both died. The remaining flour was then analyzed, revealing the presence of strychnine. As yet no direct evidence exists to convict the colored woman of the charge against her.

Considerable excitement has existed lately in a certain neighborhood in Monegaw township, twelve miles west of Osceola, Mo., over certain mysterious doings. The house of a Mr. Dade has been "rocked" for several nights, the missiles coming from no one knows where. Watches have been kept by a number of neighbors, and though the "rocking" continued, no person could be discovered. The house stands in a lonely and secluded spot, and as the occupant has no enemy whom he can charge with the fact, it partakes of the spiritual or the supernitious.

An analysis of the ore sent to Pittsburg from the St. Francis iron Mountain, Mo., proves that the ore produces forty-three per cent. of the best quality of Hematite iron, capable of being worked into nails from the smelting furnace. The Pittsburg Iron Company intend sending on representatives, who will be composed of the leading members of the firm, for the purpose of making an exploration along the line of the railroad. They intend to establish a branch of their business in Marble city if they find a true specimen of the ore has been sent them.

An aggravated case of seduction has just come to light in Atlanta, Ga. The other day George MacGraw, a pleasant looking gent of some sixty-five winters, was arraigned before Justice Thos. Spencer on a charge of seduction, preferred by Mrs. Charlotte Maddox, a buxom lass of some forty summers. After hearing the evidence against the "gay Lothario," the Justice bound him over in a bond of $200, to answer to the charge of fornication at the next term of Fulton Superior Court. The counsel spread themselves upon blighted affections, broken vows, withered hearts, ruined fruits, as the field before them was ample.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig says: "Drs. Divine and Overton, of Tazewell, now have in their possession a natural monstrosity—a child with two heads, four arms, double thorax and abdomen, three legs, two separate and distinct vertebral columns, two hearts, two pairs of lungs, and two genitalia. The gender is feminine. They are united nearly face to face, and precisely resemble Siss Christine, with the exception that the unnatural production has three legs, while the former has but two. Our informant assures us there is no humbug about the matter, and that he saw this curiosity himself, which was the illegitimate offspring of a girl living in Tazewell. It is now dead."

On the night of the 14th a band of armed men went to the house of old man Whitecotton, on the Poles plantation, in Jackson county, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, about 15 miles east of Huntsville, and, after shooting into the house, went in and carried off the old man and his son, and they have not been heard of since. The Whitecottons have been regarded as desperadoes. Two of the family were killed some time ago, in a fight with the Woodall family, near Woodville. A feud has existed between the families for several years, and there is very great hostility to the Whitecottons in all that region. It is thought probable that the Whitecottons have been killed or driven out of the country.

The information contained in our special dispatch from New Orleans this morning is very extraordinary. It reads like a romance. Truth is indeed stranger than fiction.

Parties in this country are just now "lying about loose." The Republicans are having a good time because the opposition is discordant and purposeless, although it holds a majority of all the people whenever it can marshal them under one general head of antagonism to Radical violence and corruption. The Democrats are having a very poor time because it is impossible to harmonize the various liberal and conservative elements of the country upon issues which are worn out and passing away from existence. Thus the period is transitory. Presently the debris of the war will be cleared off the field and we shall start forward over the highway which leads to a strong and lasting condition of peace, when all men will be free and equal before the law. Two words are to be blotted from our vocabulary, "negro" and "rebel," and from the date of their disappearance the Democratic party may date its return to usefulness and power.

The New York Times devotes five or six columns to a so-called expose of the recent gold gambling, and professes to give an account of the whole affair. The main drift of the Times' article is to whitewash Mr. Gorbin and Gen. Butterfield and to fix the guilt upon the New York Sun as the organ of Fisk, Gould, and Martin. The history of those "two mysterious checks" is given, together with a rather sensational story about the telegraph wires having been tapped and the instructions of the Government about gold learned and acted upon by the ring. All of the new developments have ceased to be of any special interest. In all great wrecks the wreckers will find about the ships something of historic value, and the camp followers of an army prowling about the battle-field will find articles of value; but these discoveries do but poorly compensate the country for the sacrifice of fortune and honor necessary, nor will the revelations of the doings of the gold ring console the victims of the stupendous rascality developed in high and low quarters.

We are graciously permitted to know that the newly-elected Senators for Virginia are "satisfactory to the Administration." The patriots and statesmen who cluster about the greatest of all patriots and statesmen, the astonishing Grant, are not, for the moment, moved to anger against the Old Dominion. They may change their minds certainly, but no army will be sent to Richmond just now. Congress, however, "reserves the power," &c. Grant, too, will not hold himself bound up by any committal prematurely given. Still, as matters look, he is silent, and, as silence gives consent, it is assumed that the new Senators "are satisfactory." The people are nothing. The States are nothing. The law is nothing. If the Administration is "satisfied" that is enough. So we go, and presently we shall have a pretext for extending the jurisdiction of the Executive. Ohio is not safe, Indiana is is not safe, Illinois is not safe, so long as this insolent species of assumption is tolerated. It is the language of war, not of peace; it reminds us of royal mandates and patents of nobility. Grant's own friends should stigmatize it in the most positive manner.

The Commerce of Louisville.

The agencies which combine to build up great commercial centers are numerous, and all, more or less, essential; there are, however, in the list those which are indispensable, and in the absence of which only partial success is attainable, and permanent prominence and influence precarious and doubtful.

In presenting the claims of Louisville as one of the chief commercial centers of the continent, we have no hesitancy in avowing our convictions that she possesses a larger share of natural advantages than any other inland city can boast, and, in so far as prominence as a trade center depends upon artificial agencies, she has in operation and in immediate prospect all that the exigencies of the case demand, and to doubt that others will be employed, as circumstance shall develop their requirement, is to suppose that public spirit is to die out, or that in the onward march of progress, every where observable, Louisville will be content with her past achievements. In presenting to our readers what we are doing in a few of the departments of business, as also what we have a reasonable expectation of doing in the future, we refer first to our geographical position. That this is a great natural advantage requires no argument to demonstrate. Here stands the city, conspicuous on the "map of our country," where the parallel crosses the meridian, marking the very center of a region of boundless fertility and a genial clime, already densely populated, but with incalculable capacity for sustaining human life, inviting the people of all countries to come and aid in developing the wealth of forest, field and farm, bring to the surface the hidden treasures of coal, iron, lead and silver, improve the navigation of its rivers, and vitalize its unestimated water power. These elements of wealth are to be fully developed. The necessary forces are being put in operation, and while the accomplishment of the work will serve to enrich the nation, Louisville is destined to reap the largest share of the accruing benefits. The sources of wealth to which we have alluded cheirele our metropolis; they are all around, near and remote, to bring to our doors the annual and every-increasing tribute of wealth. Louisville has means of communication second to no Western city. The Ohio flows at her feet, ready to float her products to the sea and bring back the commodities of all countries and climes to her warehouses.

In addition to these natural channels of commerce, Louisville has not been unmindful of the importance of railroad communication, and to-day proudly points to her record of liberality in fostering every railroad enterprise calculated to advance her commercial importance. With all points South her connections are almost complete, and will soon be all that could be desired. In Kentucky railroad enterprises are being accomplished and projected which at no distant day will penetrate her richest agricultural and mineral districts. To the north, we proudly point to the great bridge spanning the Ohio in front of our city, not so much as a work of splendid civil engineering—although in this regard it challenges comparison with any similar work in any country—as we do to the fact that it brings to our doors the products of the great Northwest and solves the problem of the supremacy of Louisville as a Western commercial center. If we read aright the signs of the times, the West and South are to have prominence, not only for agricultural products, but the spindle and loom, as also every other description of machinery, is to add immediately to the wealth of those sections. In the coming tournament for manufacturing supremacy it is not even now difficult to divine who will bear off the prize, and those who have an ear for the music of coming events may hear the harbinger notes of the era of Western triumph. When it comes, Louisville is to be the great distributing point between the North and the South. Nor is this all, but those who recognize natural laws concede that our commercial greatness will be overshadowed by the importance of the manufacturing enterprises which will spring up around the falls when that water power shall have been utilized, and along our avenues when the railroads now reaching out to Kentucky coal-fields shall be in operation and the improvements of the Kentucky river are completed, affording our manufactories ample supplies of fuel at prices not subject to constant and wide fluctuations. We have recently noticed the magnitude of our leaf tobacco, provision and whisky trade, showing immense aggregates. We have referred to these departments of business not for the purpose of creating invidious comparisons, but from the fact that in carrying them forward the products of the country are attracted to this market and all departments of business thereby vitalized.

In this connection we refer to the flour trade of the city. We have now in operation eight mills, with a daily capacity of about fifteen hundred barrels, equal to an annual production of 450,000 barrels, and at $6 per barrel, which is about the average price now ruling for the various grades, gives a sum total of $2,700,000, an indication of what may be accomplished annually with our present facilities for manufacturing flour. That these facilities ought to be fully employed is deducible from the fact that immense quantities of flour are annually imported to this market, resold, and sent to all points which look to Louisville for supplies.

To produce the quantity of flour which we have shown our city mills have the capacity of manufacturing, requires about 2,270,000 bushels of wheat, which, at the prices which have ruled during the present season, would necessitate the disbursement of nearly $3,000,000, an item worthy of consideration in estimating the commercial importance of our metropolis. This branch of business has hitherto been held in check from the fact that Louisville has been in a great measure shut out from the granaries of the wheat-producing States north of the Ohio. This difficulty ceases with the completion of the bridge over the Ohio, when it is fair to anticipate a new era in the flour and grain trade of Louisville will begin. The grain trade, though small compared with some other Western cities, is by no means unimportant or insignificant. The city boasts of a number of firms engaged in the trade, the aggregate of whose operations swell to millions of bushels annually, extending to Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee and Missouri, and who only await the completion of the great railroad highway over the Ohio to make Louisville the distributing point for Western cereals.

As a cotton market, Louisville has, during the past few years, won national notoriety. Having inaugurated daily cotton sales at auction, extensive warehouses have been opened, buyers from a distance have been attracted, and the prices obtained have been uniformly satisfactory. Immense quantities of the great Southern staple are received by river and rail, and the business for the current season, though late in commencing, promises to assume proportions fully up to the estimates of factors. The demand for Kentucky bagging during the present season has been large. The product of Kentucky looms is estimated at fully 40,000 pieces, the largest portion of which has been sold in this market. Prices have been unusually remunerative, which will doubtless stimulate increased production and have the effect of increasing the area of land devoted to hemp culture. The statistics from time to time drawn from official sources relative to the trade of Louisville in dry goods, clothing, hardware, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., indicate clearly the rapid strides the city is making in securing her full share of the trade of the South and Southwest. No retrograde movement is probable or possible, on the contrary, new forces will be put in operation, and new agencies employed. The Commercial Convention has brought our people face to face with the live men of the country. A large share of the spirit of the times has been infused into the business community, questions of vital interest have been discussed, the tasks which must be performed to achieve success have been mapped out, the line of operation is luminously drawn. Americans have long since made the word *failure* obsolete in their business vocabulary. Not only is success to be won, but the greatest measure of success. Our Western rivers are to be navigated by Louisville steamers, and our system of railroads is to connect us with every section of our broad land. With facilities of communication equal to the demand of our expanding trade, with manufacturing enterprises warranted by our capacity to distribute our wares north, south, and west, and with a full appreciation of our natural advantages, Louisville ought, within the next decade, to challenge comparison with any metropolis between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains.

☞ Speaking of the Grant-Bonner correspondence, the Cleveland Herald says "the first thought that will strike every one in the land, is, that the President was used by Bonner for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the Ledger." The President was certainly made a tool of, and if it were not such an unconscionably dull one he ought to use it to cut Bonner's acquaintance.

☞ The New York Tablet, Archbishop McClosky's organ, declares that Pere Hyacinthe has made a fool of himself. It was that great man, Thomas Campbell, who said,

I'll teach my Hyacinths to blow,
and the Tablet should not be surprised that Notre Dame has followed his example.

☞ It is said that the new Secretary of War recently married an immense fortune in Ohio. It is *not* said that he divided the pile with Gen. Grant. It had better not be said, unless you want another correspondence between the President and Bonner, and it is not possible that you do.

☞ A Chicago paper tells us that it costs the teachers of Washington city five dollars to swear in the presence of their scholars. That a teacher of bad boys should be required to go out of doors every time he wishes to relieve his feelings is both cruel and absurd.

☞ "General Thomas says that Alaska is worthless except as a means of loosing the hold of great Britain on British Columbia." It has served admirably, also, as a means of loosing the hold of this Government on a very large sum of the public mopey.

☞ The New York Telegram thinks that Ass Packer did not prove very successful "as a Packer of election majorities." That was because his opponents were so very successful as packers of illegal votes.

☞ We are told that the new Senators elect from Virginia "will prove satisfactory to the President and Congress." Then, they are not fit for their places.

☞ Bonner rigs Dexter out in silver-plated shoes. It is to be feared that Bonner himself will have to go barefooted before he is done with it.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The big sale to-day of beautiful building sites and handsome residences will no doubt prove successful. Read the notice over in Leslie's Row. There will positively be no postponement unless it is raining and stormy. Morris, Southwick, & Co., auctioneers.

☞ If you have any money to invest in real estate, the best investment you can make is to buy good business property, for, as Louisville grows, the business portion of the city must be the first to feel the benefit of such growth. Coming as it does through her increased trade and manufactures, it naturally follows that a well-located store-room is more in demand and more rapid in the increase of its value than any other class of real estate.

☞ The best and CHEAPEST gallery in the city is Stowe's, corner of Fourth and Green. Go there for fine porcelains or photographs.

☞ Remember the sale of Books! Books! Books! this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, of a double story-and-a-half brick house and lot on Eighteenth-street, between Market and Jefferson.

"A Slight Cold"—Cough.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Condition of the Real Estate Market,

taking everything into consideration, appears to be entering upon a very favorable season, and it seems to promise that, from this time until the 1st of March, there will be a steady remunerative business, profitable alike to buyer, seller and broker.

☞ This afternoon at 3 o'clock we will sell a three-story store and dwelling on Market street, between Second and Third streets, south side, lot 17½ by 204 feet to an alley. Market-street property is rapidly increasing in value, and such property as the above offers a better investment than any other class of real estate. Posson & Medeis.

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☞ Do not allow your business to prevent you from attending the big real estate sale to-day at 3 o'clock.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

Advertise themselves. All that the people want to know is that they can be bought from all druggists and dealers generally.

They "go for them," come for them, send for them, run for them, write for them, telegraph for them, and—take them, satisfied they are the best tonic in the world.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but sets upon the liver at once, so that no case is reported where it has failed to cure, no matter how bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more aggravated instances by continuous and intermittent fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its timely remedial powers. Wintersmith's Tonic, on the completion, sends an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or even a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and it is valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers, and the coming chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, }
Louisville, Ky., May 15, 1869. }

Dr. Wintersmith:

Dear Sir: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives no poisonous or toxic ingredient to its formula, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, and of them for years, and it has failed in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken several with the alterative medicines in the market, I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Sulfuretic. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Now on Exhibition

At No. 56 Main street, south side, between Second and Third, Hudson Bay Sable, Canada Sable, Mink, Fitch, Squirrel, and all the lower grades of ladies' and children's Furs, Skating Muffs, Bolero, Victorine and Cap Furs.

Furs altered and repaired to order.

oc20 d2. JAS. M. LADD.

Good Advice.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or casket of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against heaven's great boon, health, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. Many a valuable life cannot be bolstered with any panacea. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the powerful activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food or poisoned drinks into nutriment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease. In all cases such as the above, we recommend Plantation Bitters. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious tonic and appetizer.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. oc20 eod3d nr1

Rosadalis! Rosadalis! Rosadalis!

What is it? A perfume? A flavoring extract? An external application? Something for the breath? No, none of these. What then is Rosadalis? It is a valuable compound of alterative ingredients, prepared upon truly scientific principles, the chemical affinity of each ingredient being maintained in the process of manufacture, the whole making the most valuable Blood Purifier known to the world. The articles from which it is made are published with the directions, so that all may know precisely what they are taking. Procure a bottle, take it to your physician, and he will—if he be an honest man—tell you that if it contains what the proprietors claim it does it is a good blood medicine; then take it to an analytical chemist, let him test the preparation to see if the ingredients are there or not. This will prove to you the genuineness of Rosadalis. Take it there according to directions, and be cured of any chronic affection of the blood, liver or kidneys, with which you may have been suffering. oc19 eod3

☞ The secret of beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion.

Roughness, redness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. o19 deod1mawfri

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☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. jal5 d&wTh&weowly

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☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. jal0 d&wTh&weowly

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Many American and European physicians prescribe Hoff's Malt Extract as a Tonic, as well as a pleasant remedy for Dyspepsia, Convalescents, Invalids, Debilitated, Consumptive and Weak persons.

Eminent physicians of New York say: "We have used Hoff's Malt Extract in practice, and the results have been such as to fully justify the claims made for it; we feel certain that it is destined to supply a want long felt."

Sold by all druggists and grocers. oc18eo12

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, etc., supplying the means of *self-cure*. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,
oc6 d1m Brooklyn, N.Y.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,
—OR—
Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy28 d1

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

aug15-d1y J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Come and See.

Persons wishing to supply themselves at the low rates and better suit us by prompt dealing, as we are selling our valuable stock of family medicines, toilet goods and perfumery, intending to close our present business.

RAYMOND & CO.,
oc8 dSsod 75 Fourth street, near Main.

MARRIED.

COOPE—CAZZELL—On Tuesday, October 19, 1869, near Cecil's, Illinois, by the Rev. Peter Cooper's uncle, Capt. R. J. Cooper, of the steamer Bostona, to Miss Mary Cazzell, daughter of Mr. Cazzell, of Livingston county, Ky.

CASSIDY—COOPER—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. George H. Everhart, Mr. John Cassidy to Miss Louisa A. Cooper, both of this city.

EDWARDS—McCOSKEY—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. C. B. Young, Mr. T. J. Edwards to Miss Amanda J. McCoskey, both of Louisville.

GODFREY—COOK—On the 19th inst., at St. John's church, by the Rev. George H. Everhart, Mr. John Godfrey to Miss Louisa A. Cook, both of this city.

GILTNER—COLLINS—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. Father Lavelle, Mr. Joseph Giltner to Miss Mary C. Collins, all of this city.

SPEARS—TAYLOR—At the house of the bride's father, near Lawrenceburg, Ky., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869, by J. C. Kelly, of Louisville, Mr. W. W. Spears, of same city, and Miss Kate Ilam Taylor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES,

Are the best ever used for any and all diseases in any $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any form, (of private or public nature,) that DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures from. Our Golden Specific, Golden Balsam No. 2, Golden Antidote, and Blood Purifier cures, removes and gives immediate relief to the system. Call on or address DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, commencing in all its forms and gives immediate relief to all cases. Price $1 per bottle or three bottles for $2 50.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid cure and sure relief for all Urinary derangements. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR PAMOUR, a perfect cure for Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, &c. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BLOOD PURIFIER, a sure cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Boils, Carbuncles, Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections, Blood Poisoning, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples in the Face, Blotches, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Chronic Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Fever Sores, Old Chronic Ulcers, Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Skin, Female Irregularities, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Nerves, Brain, Heart, Lungs, Spleen, Womb, Pelvic Organs, Female Weakness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Pain in the Head, Side, Back, Limbs, Joints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Gravel, Dropsy, Diabetes, Retention, Incontinence, Suppression, Irritation, Inflammation, Ulceration, Enlargement, Pain, Weakness, Nervousness, Debility

Courier-Journal.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1865.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Flora MacDonald.

Among the forthcoming books announced from Edinburgh is, The Autobiography of Flora Macdonald, the Preserver of Prince Charles Edward. The manuscript has until now been carefully in the family record chest. The surviving grand-daughter of the heroine has edit it, and some interesting anecdotes relative to the escape of the Prince will be found which have never been published before. The book will form a delightful sequel to Scottish literature.

II.

Was Goethe a Thief?

The story about Byron is fully mated, but the circumstance does not cause it to grow any more probably good, by a story about Goethe. Jacob Grimm has a fancy to rival Shakespeare, and his scandal is a very sad one. It is less than this, that the German lover has an actress; that she was young, beautiful and trustful; that she had genius; that she composed songs and was a sweet singer; and that Goethe stole her inspiration, ruined and defamed her. We just don't believe a word of it. Stuff enough have been written, God knows, in love's name; but Goethe is not a blackguard, albeit a gushing sentimentalist, who could not have been very true to any single woman, or married one of her, for the matter of that. The story of Jacob Grimm is valuable.

III.

Nudity on and off the Stage.

Every now and then the literary people and critics, for something else to do, start out in a fashionable, at "one full swoop!" Burlesque is very comical. Its "audacious liberal tone" is not an essential part of its fullness, for "a want of decency" is in reality "a want of sense." The war against the skirts and legs is not practical; it is partial, and therefore unjust. The "yellow-backed novels might certainly be let alone to punish themselves without any hurt to anybody but they are no worse than a good many abominations that are never witnessed before the foothights.

IV.

Social Wolves.

In many of our large cities, and this one for that matter, the principal shopping and promenade streets are so infested with wolves who leer at and jostle ladies who may be alone that it is now often the case that a great woman is shielded by young men and dressed scoundrel merely because she has no escort with her. These men hang out at the crossings and on the side-walks of the principal thoroughfares, and seem to look anxiously for unprotected females to stare at, to otherwise annoy as ever a wolf did for a lamb. Our police system is a mere expensive humbug, and any appeal by a lady who was being insulted by a fashionably-attired "sport" would not be possible often, as they are over if ever, at hand when wanted. The addition of public morals must be coming pretty pass when a lady cannot walk the streets in broad day without being subjected to the insufferable impudence of a lot of ragamuffins who ought to be in some chain-gang, keeping the streets instead of polluting the air with their vile presence. There is a reason for vigilance and merit to be made the policemen stationed on our thoroughfares; but while these dead-beats move about and who will take the first opportunity of striking some of them into the city lock-up are caught at their rascality and imperti-

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

GOV. GOV. LEE, of Ohio, is very sick with fever at Columbus.

DUNCAN ARTHUR wears lavender-ribbed doe trousers.

THEY say Brigham Young is the richest man in the United States. He is particularly so in wives.

CLEMENT LINCOLN is figuring in Chicago politics and finds bitter political enemies in the Republican and Tribune, of that city.

HENRY JAMES, it is said, is sixty years old upward. And yet she keeps on scribbling! Nonsense for Bonner's Ledger.

JOHN MORRISSEY is said to have won a large amount of money on the Pennsylvania contest—ten thousand dollars of it from Jeff O'Brien, of New York.

A MAN named Death lost $50,000 by the failure of his distillery at Warsaw, Ill., the other day. It was the first time that Death had lost anything by the whisky business.

THE LONDON letter states that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Rev. Edward Bouvierie are speaking on opposition sides to appointment of Rev. Mr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter.

CHARLES SUMNER having gone back, in his speech before the Radical convention in Massachusetts, on some of his previously expressed sentiments of hostility to England, the London Times declares that Sumner has proven his own solitary disciple, and now is disposed to turn renegade.

THE Empress of the French, in her journey to Egypt, is accompanied by her nephew, the Duke of Huescar, and his two nieces, the Young Duchesses of Alba. The Prince Imperial, who didn't go, cried when his mama sailed. She probably left him bribed to silence by the old man, who hasn't entirely outgrown his fondness for female society.

JAMES MARSHALL, of Knoxville, Tenn., is 72 years old. He left off the use of animal food fifty years ago, uses tobacco moderately, never drinks liquor, and never was married. So much for the vice of temperance!

Rev. Dr. Spalding, single. If he had married young and had always taken a whisky toddy two or three times a day, he would have been a good deal older than he is.

TOUCHING the matter of Mr. Fillmore's speech before the Commercial Convention of the St. Louis Times puts it thus: "One of the Radical newspapers are abusing Mr. Fillmore for speaking kindly of Kentucky and the South in his late speech before the Louisville convention. It is not in the power of Mr. Fillmore or any other respectable gentleman, to make sas enough of him to suit such cattle."

THE Philadelphia Press says of ex-Governor Joseph Ritner, who died last Saturday at the residence of his son-in-law in Carlisle, Pa.: "He attained the ripe age of ninety years. During his prime he was one of Pennsylvania's active politicians. He filled the gubernatorial chair of the State from 1835 to 1838, and was during his administration that the excitement incident to the anti-Masonic movement prevailed. Gov. Ritner never was credited with brilliancy of parts, but he possessed the firmness of conviction and integrity of purpose. The last twenty-five years of his life were passed in retirace."

THE Washington Republican says R. H. McDonald, of New York, writes to General Spinner that some time in June he sent to the Treasury Department for redemption fifty cents in mutilated currency. That in June he wrote to the Department and received no reply then it had not come to hand; that his letter had been referred to the Postoffice Department. Not having received any further information in relation to the "missing funds," he has taken advice in the matter, and proposes to commence legal proceedings unless the matter is immediately. It is evident that McDonald is trying to get up another financial panic. These New York sharks have no mercy on the Government when they get it in their power.

The Cincinnati Gazette says these severe remarks about Gen. Grant's Dexterous correspondent of the Ledger: "Mr. Robert Bonner, in his letter to Gen. Grant, advising him publicly any knowledge of the gold combination, reminds him that he had stated to him immediately after his election that there was an office which he desired. We are not aware of anything that Mr. Bonner did for it gave him a claim to office, and made it necessary for him to disclaim. He let Grant have Dexter; does he think that put him in imminent expectation of a Cabinet office or a foreign mission!" He certainly had some cause to think so. Grant has appointed men to Cabinet offices and to foreign missions who haven't even have the merit of having permitted him to drive Dexter.

Among the prelates and others who sailed from New York last Saturday for Rome, to attend the Œcumenical Council, were Bishop Eugene Gingues, of Ottowa; Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland; Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton; Bishop De St. Pallais, of France; Bishop Lynche, of Canada; Bishop Hunut, of Wisconsin; Bishop Hiles, of Wisconsin; Archbishop Kenrick, of Pennsylvania; Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Bishop J. Quinsea, of New York, with numerous reverend fathers of the Catholic Church and priests of different parts of this country and Canada. The New York Tribune says: "The Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the United States; Archbishop Alemany, of San Francisco, and the Right Rev. Bishops Verot of Savannah, McGill, of Richmond, Wood of Philadelphia, Domenec of Pittsburg, Mullen of Erie, Gibbons of North Carolina, O'Gorman, Vicar-Apostolic of Nebraska, with three priests from Nebraska and a number of Catholic students, have engaged passage, and will sail from Baltimore on the 20th inst., *en route* to Rome."

RELIGION AND TRADE.

The Influence of the Gospel on the Commerce of the World.

A sermon Preached Sunday, October 17th, in St. John's Church, Jefferson Street, by the Rector, the Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, and Published by Request.

"*All things come of Thee.*" I Chron. xxix. 14.

These words occur in King David's prayer of thanksgiving at the time of his abolition of Israel's throne in favor of his son. By reviews the wealth and glory of his kingdom, and as they rise up by his memory, he cries, "both riches and honor come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all; and in Thine hand is power and might; and in Thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength. Now, therefore, our God, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name, for 'all things come of Thee.'"

It would be well that this spirit should also dwell in us, who may be sometimes tempted to attribute the glory of civilization, and the dignity of our age, to human wisdom, human skill or human strength. When it is forever true, that "all things come of Thee," O God.

THE GOSPEL PROMOTIVE OF COMMERCE.

It is proposed on this occasion to show how far the gospel of Jesus Christ has been promotive of commerce among the nations of the earth.

Christianity, by its very nature, has often exercised great influence on national and international trade. In illustration of this I might point to the preparatory condition of the Roman Empire for the reception of Christ's doctrines, and their promulgation through the world. I might call into requisition the philosophy of providence to demonstrate that the very boundless ease at Roman supremacy was under God, a scheme of the divine mind for the successful and rapid plantation of Christianity, and that through and by means of this divine arrangement the civilized world became the theater of commercial intercourse to a degree unknown in any previous period of the world's history. But I care not to confine myself to any limits, that smites all such peoples or such matters into a brotherhood that could not possibly exist between Christianity and Mahomedism, or between any other two systems diametrically opposed to each other, and dissimilar in principle and doctrine. We find the fact, as it exists, answers to this conclusion. The intercourse between Christian nations on the one part and heathen and Mohammedan on the other is limited, while that between Christian communities is great, and greater in proportion as there is a more perfect community of the faith—as for example, England and the United States.

But if the fact of the universal character of the gospel necessitates intercommunication and commerce between Christian peoples, the universality as to race destroys the conception of the exercise of the highest duty to the whole man must have and also a great influence in modifying and ameliorating the terms of intercourse between the nations of the earth.

It was said by one, that as the Gods are, so are the people. That is to say, our religion molds our national life and character. If and in the unstated and selfish, our civilization will bear the same characteristics.

In those countries of modern times, where invention and commerce are all available, but where the people have only received a Gospel, as in Spain or Mexico, hardly saith to the true catholicity of the glorious and all-creating doctrines of the true Gospel of Christ, to tear down their idols and to worship Him.

And on the other directions that Christ gave His disciples. He carried out the same as yielding and aggressory spirit. "When they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another. What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in the light, and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye on the housetops. Think not that I come to send peace on the earth. I came not to send peace but a sword."

The sword, in this connection, is the very symbol of gospel aggression.

There is no compromise to be made between the kingdom of darkness and that of light—no truces, no diplomacy between the two opposing forces. There can be only victory and defeat.

And the gospel unfurls her banner, and with the sword of aggression, the gospel forth among all nations to subdue them to Christ.

How bravely did the officers and soldiers under this flag wield the sword of their master. Never in actual warfare did men live and act and die more heroically, or achieve results more brilliant in the annals of fame. Read the epitome that St. Paul humbly recounts of his own career: "Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one; thrice was I beaten with rods; once was I stoned; thrice I suffered shipwreck; a night and a day have I been in the deep; in journeyings often; in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by my own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness; in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness; in watchings often; in hunger and thirst, in fastings often; in cold and in nakedness, but I endure." Christ takes pleasure in reproaches, in persecutions, and in distresses.

These are some of the evidences of the aggressive career of St. Paul. Nothing daunted his course, and no obstacle, however high or strong, to thwart his purposes of intensest zeal. He bore the message of Christ from Corinth to Spain, and from Judea to Britain.

The multitude of his successors lived and acted and suffered substantially in their devotion to the extension of Christ's kingdom have filled the annals of the church with records of energy, determination, aggression, and sometimes of the struggle—records that make the history of Christianity a grand summation of heroic upon the lives of darkness, pressing them inward, and before the message of spiritual freedom. Look here the message of spiritual freedom. Look here and from Judea to Britain.

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These same spirit of energy and enterprising aggression and enthusiasm—is to-day, as it has ever been, the main characteristics of the gospel. Although men are prone to be selfish, and although the frontiers and in foreign lands, as in the olden times, there are those who are the accumulators of wealth, which enterprise and energy ever bring, and the only more the change, but have the material or genius to make use of it for the good of their fellow men and the glory of their Master's vineyard.

The gospel has done this, and in so doing has such wondrous enterprise, enthusiasm, and aggression characterized the gospel! Since civilization has filled the world with the mariner's compass, the printing press or the steam engine!

But I care not to confine myself to any limits, that smites all such peoples or such matters into a brotherhood that could not possibly exist between Christianity and Mahomedism, or between any other two systems diametrically opposed to each other, and dissimilar in principle and doctrine. We find the fact, as it exists, answers to this conclusion. The intercourse between Christian nations on the one part and heathen and Mohammedan on the other is limited, while that between Christian communities is great, and greater in proportion as there is a more perfect community of the faith—as for example, England and the United States.

Notice the character of Christ's commission, already alluded to, "Go ye and teach all nations, baptizing them." There was no waiting here to see the salvation of the Lord, as the Israelites waited, and sew on the banks of the Red sea. But the word was "Go!" Nor was the going to be confined to the precincts of Jerusalem; but the word was, "Repentance and remission of sins should be preached among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." What an aggressive task! Did the world ever hear a commission like this? The world an enemy to Christ, the nations wedded to idolatry and sunk in corruption, and yet they were not only to learn of the Lord, as the Israelites were, and sew on the banks of the Red sea, But the word was "Go!" Nor was the going to be confined to the precincts of Jerusalem; but the word was, "Repentance and remission of sins should be preached among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." What an aggressive task! Did the world ever hear a commission like this? The world an enemy to Christ, the nations wedded to idolatry and sunk in corruption, and yet they were not only to learn of the Lord, as the Israelites

But if the fact of the universal character of the gospel necessitates intercommunication and commerce between Christian peoples, the universality as to race destroys the conception of the exercise of the highest duty to the whole man must have and also a great influence in modifying and ameliorating the terms of intercourse between the nations of the earth.

It was said by one, that as the Gods are, so are the people. That is to say, our religion molds our national life and character. If and in the unstated and selfish, our civilization will bear the same characteristics.

In those countries of modern times, where invention and commerce are all available, but where the people have only received a Gospel, as in Spain or Mexico, hardly saith to the true catholicity of the glorious and all-creating doctrines of the true Gospel of Christ, to tear down their idols and to worship Him.

And on the other directions that Christ gave His disciples. He carried out the same as yielding and aggressory spirit. "When they persecute you in one city, flee ye into another. What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in the light, and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye on the housetops. Think not that I come to send peace on the earth. I came not to send peace but a sword."

The sword, in this connection, is the very symbol of gospel aggression.

There is no compromise to be made between the kingdom of darkness and that of light—no truces, no diplomacy between the two opposing forces. There can be only victory and defeat.

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MOSBY IN THE SADDLE.

A Party by the Name of Boyd is Wanted—All About that Gaisby Duel.

The New York Herald recently sent a correspondent to investigate the Mosby-Boyd affair, and the following is the result. After locating the grizzly part of the correspondence, I will copy Mosby's letter, that he says upset the whole business. The Herald says: "Col. Mosby is said to be peculiarly impetuous, the following letter is a specimen of the style in which he writes. It was no longer had a "secret" written, but the Confederate leader of flesh-of-any-kind-and-description-whatever, because he was hungry, and had to put up with about half of what they actually need, as the banks have not money enough to provide for half the paper that is offered at this time. The result is an enormous demand on the street at from 10@25 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Continues to be superabundant, and there is but little shipment in the stream of supply, which brings large sums daily from the south. So great is the difficulty of finding money to ship, that it is said there are banks in this city enough to pay for it, that our banks are compelled to bring specie from New York, while our banks were paying ½@¾ discount, and selling at 1-10 discount and par.

GOLD—Closed at gold is a shade more firmly, and the supply is more nearly equal to the demand. Gold opened in New York at 138, reached 138¾ during the day, but closed at 138.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	138	138½
Silver halves and quarters	128	130
Silver dimes	125	127

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The New York market at 10:30 to-day was reported firm, and at 8:35 P. M. very dull and weak, with a decline on nearly all descriptions. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1862	113¾	@114
Five-twenties, 1863	113¾	@114
Five-twenties, 1864	113¾	@114
Five-twenties, 1865	113¾	@114
Five-twenties, 1865, new	113¾	@114
Five-twenties, 1867	113¾	@114
Five-twenties, 1868	113¾	@114
Ten-forties	107¼	@108
Cy's	109¾	@110

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

Coupons, '81	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
" '62	119¾	119¾	119¾
" '64	119¾	119¾	119¾
" '65	119¾	119¾	119¾
New issue	118	118	117¾
" '67	118	118	117¾
Coupons, '68	118	118	117¾
Cy 6s coupons	108¾	108¾	—
Cy 6s	109¾	109¾	—

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There are numerous small lots of stock and bonds on the market, but the ideas of holders and bidders are so far apart that there is but little transacted to-day. There has been some negotiating in Nashville stock, but buyers are so obstinate that no sales of importance were effected.

MESSRS. MORTON, GALT & CO., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, first	12	@13½
National Bank, second	90	@ 92
National Bank, Planters	90	@ 92
National Bank, City	101	@ 102
National Bank, Louisville	90	@ 92
Bank of Louisville	82	@ 85
Commercial Bank, first	90	@ 92
Commercial Bank, second	90	@ 92
Northern Bank	90	@ 92
Northern Bank, second	90	@ 92
People's Bank	90	@ 92
People's Bank, second	90	@ 92
Louisville Gas Company	83	@ 85
Wash'n Fire&Cary'tion Insurance	3	@ 5
Falls City Tobacco Bank	97	@ 98
Louisville Bank	90	@ 92
Security bank	90	@ 92
Kentucky Insurance Company bank	90	@ 92
Farmers' bank	90	@ 92
Southern Insurance Company bank	90	@ 92
Louisville Insurance Company	24	@ 25
Louisville Insurance Company, new	24	@ 25
Gas Company stock	83	@ 85
L. & P. R. R. (preferred)	90	@ 92
L. & P. R. R. (common)	90	@ 92
Jeff. Mad., & Ind. R. R.	90	@ 92
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	90	@ 92

BONDS.

City for improvements	71	@ 73
City for sewers	71	@ 73
City for school purposes	75	@ 77
City for Portland canal	71	@ 73
City for L. and N. Railroad, R. R.	71	@ 73
City for L. and N. Railroad, R. R.	70	@ 72
City for Louisville Hotel	71	@ 73
City for wharf, old	71	@ 73
City for water-works, old	71	@ 73
City for water-works, new	71	@ 73
Water-works bonds, new	71	@ 73
Canal bonds, first issue	71	@ 73
" " second issue	71	@ 73
" " third issue	71	@ 73
" " fourth issue	71	@ 73
Kentucky State bonds, new	90	@ 92
" " old	90	@ 92
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	71	@ 73
" " new	71	@ 73
L. & F. R. R. bonds (5 branch)	90	@ 92
L. & N. R. R. bonds (R. L.)	90	@ 92
" " (R. br.)	91	@ 93
" " (R. br.)	91	@ 93
" " con't mort	90	@ 92
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R.R.	90	@ 92
Ohio River & Charleston	90	@ 92
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R.	90	@ 92

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

PORK PACKING—The season for the commencement of this important branch of business has arrived and we are informed that Mr. Fred Leist will probably slaughter 600 or 700 head to-morrow (Thursday.) Hogs command from 9¼ to 10c. gross for extra qualities. The indications now are that the season will open unusually early here and elsewhere. Various opinions are entertained as to the extent of the crop but the probabilities are that the number of hogs in the country is equal to what it was last season. Private letters from Tennessee report about three-fourths of a crop, with an abundance of corn and mast, and farmers disposed to wait for developments with regard to prices.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last week, reported hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	132	84
Butter, packages	39	107
Bacon, hhds		120
Bacon, sks	3	814
Bagging, pcs	400	1,000
Bale Rope, coils		1,000
Cement, bbls	2,000	2,000
Cheese, pkgs	270	250
Candles, bxs	600	200
Coffee, bags	1,000	1,000
Corn, bags	30	
Corn, bushels		1,000
Cotton, bales	417	1,000
Fruit, dried	200	1,000
Fruit, green	1,000	1,000
Feathers, bags		1,000
Eggs, boxes and bbls	30	1,000
Flour, bbls	1,000	1,000
Furniture, pkgs		1,000
Groceries, pkgs	1,000	1,000
Hay, bales	151	1,000
Hemp, bales	1,000	1,000
Hides, bundles	200	1,000
Iron, pigs	74	1,000
Lead, pigs, bdls and pcs	1,000	1,000
Lard, tcs	1,000	1,000
Leather, sides	1,000	1,000
Merchandise, pkgs	1,500	1,000
Meal, bbls	1,000	1,000
Malt, kegs	1,000	1,000
Oil, galls	1,000	1,000
Potatoes, bbls	1,000	1,000
Provisions, pkgs	1,000	1,000
Rope, coils	1,000	1,000
Rosin, bbls	1,000	1,000
Sugar, hhds	1,000	1,000
Salt, sks	1,000	1,000
Shot, sks	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, hds	1,000	1,000
Tobacco, pkgs	1,000	1,000
Tallow, pkgs	1,000	1,000
Wheat, sacks	1,000	1,000
Wool, sacks	1,000	1,000
Woodenware, pkgs	1,000	1,000

OLD VETERANS.

The Men Who Followed the Flag in Mexico.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

DANVILLE, KY., Oct. 18, 1865.

The soldiers who served in the war with Mexico met at the court-house in this place on Monday for the purpose of electing Dr. Elias Beckett, of Allen, President, and J. B. Akin, of Danville, Secretary. The meeting was organized, and Col. Boyd was called upon to address the assembled veterans. He responded in a few appropriate remarks, and then proceeded to give a history of the organization of the regiment, and the part it took in the different battles in which it was engaged. He said that the regiment was composed of the best material in the country, and that it was officered by men who were competent to command it. He then gave a brief history of the battle of Buena Vista, and the part which the regiment took in that engagement. He said that the regiment was composed of the best material in the country, and that it was officered by men who were competent to command it. He then gave a brief history of the battle of Buena Vista, and the part which the regiment took in that engagement.

The following named were reported to the Secretary, viz: S. S. Fry, R. P. Barnes, J. S. Akin, C. W. Gilcrease, Jacob Swope, Jas. Dougherty, A. J. Marshon, A. W. Barker, Benjamin Dugger, A. J. Marshon, A. W. Barker, Benjamin Stone, Jas. Dougherty

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 100 3-8.

The book-binders of Lyons, France, are on a strike.

The Republican majority in Iowa will reach 37,000.

Bishop Lynch left Toronto yesterday for Rome, to attend the Ecumenical Council.

The President has appointed David G. Carr Collector of Customs at Petersburg, Virginia.

The official vote of Pennsylvania gives Geary a majority of 4,348, and Williams, for Judge of the Supreme Court, a majority of 3,807.

Archbishop Kendrick, Father Hecker and the bishops of Dubuque and Rochester were passengers for Europe in the steamer Russia yesterday.

A difficulty occurred between John Foster and William B. McDonald in Augusta, Ga., yesterday, in which the former was shot and instantly killed by the latter.

Last evening as E. P. Cutting, clerk in the Boston postoffice, was stamping a letter, it exploded, burning his hand and arm severely. The envelope contained percussion caps.

James Bolton was robbed by highwaymen in New York on Monday night within a few feet of the door of his shop, on Nos. street. Two high-waymen were arrested and held in $2,500 for trial.

Supervisor John McDonald, of Missouri, recently appointed, has been assigned to the limits of Kansas and Arkansas, where he will make a thorough investigation of Internal Revenue matters.

Colonel Wm. Brazelton, of Knoxville, Tenn., came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound on Friday last. Colonel Brazelton commanded a regiment of Confederate soldiers, and was at one time a member of the Legislature.

Two negroes, probably slaves, were found stowed away on board the brig Lemoine, which arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday, from Cardenas. A writ of habeas corpus was issued. They were taken from the Captain and released by order of the court.

Reports have been made by Supervisor Butcher of New York, showing that the New York and Flushing and two other railroads under the same management, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the Coney Island Railroad, have all made false revenue returns.

The Fox and Wisconsin River Convention met yesterday at Portage, Wis. Gov. Merrill, of Iowa, was elected chairman; David Atwood, of Oshkosh, Secretary, and Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, and thirty-six others Vice Presidents. The convention, after organization, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

A large number of through passengers arrived in New Orleans on Tuesday, 106 of whom were barely-looking sons of Ohio and West Virginia. Their are represented to have been employed there at fifty dollars a month and expenses paid as laborers in the sugar crop on the Teche, but their looked very much like recruits for some filibustering expedition.

A dispatch from Madrid says that after the surrender of Cuenca hostilities commenced. When the government troops proceeded to enter the town, after the capitulation, the soldiers were received on marching into the place with a volley of musketry, and, the fire being returned, hostilities were renewed. The fighting continued up to the latest moment.

The fact that the Indiana Democratic State Central Committee has ordered the State Convention to be held on the 8th of February has caused considerable discussion in Republican circles as to the proper time of holding the Republican State Convention. Heretofore it has been held on the 22d of February, but there is a feeling in favor of deferring it until spring, after the adoption of the 16 to 15 amendment shall become a fact. It is too early to predict what course will be pursued.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

BLACK MARIA took out only four passengers yesterday.

JUDGE LOGAN, of Oldham county, was in the city yesterday.

THE new fifty-cent postal currency is getting into circulation.

DR. JOHN BULL, of this city, celebrated his silver wedding last night.

MOSS. D. BELASCEN, of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Louisville Hotel.

ANOTHER family of Tennessee emigrants took passage on a St. Louis boat yesterday morning.

THE circus is done and gone. Robinson is a great rider, and the show, as a whole, is a good one.

JOHN D. GREEN, of Louisville, has purchased the beautiful residence of John Sexton, at Maysville, for $6,250.

JOSEPHINE MILLER, a female of color, with the green-eyed monster bad, was held in $50 peace bail yesterday in Justice Clement's court.

ROBERT J. B. BOWMAN, of Kentucky University, is a delegate to the American Christian Missionary Society meeting now in progress in this city.

THERE was a full attendance at the meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday. The meeting adjourned to Monday afternoon next at half-past 3 o'clock.

THE funeral of the late Mr. W. R. Coleman, conductor on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, is delayed for the arrival of relatives. Due notice will be given when it takes place.

MR. S. C. TOOT, formerly of the Memphis press, now proprietor of the Franklin Pfissing House in that city, is in attendance upon the sessions of Christian Missionary Society, which is in session here.

The conscience of one Samuel Rainey was considerably disarranged in a saloon fight on Market street yesterday morning. Officer White arrested Phil Vogle and David Sullock as the perpetrators.

OLDHAM BRIGHT and John Stoll were before Justice Doane yesterday, charged with maltreating Mrs. Oldham Bright. They were each held in peace bonds, Bright in the amount of $400, and Stoll in the amount of $150.

R. T. LOCKLEY, Esq., of the Albany Evening Journal, paid us the compliment of a visit yesterday. He goes to the Mammoth Cave to-day to do the wonders there. May he get safely through the "fat man's misery."

LARGE and delighted crowds have this week seen the "world-challenger," James Robinson, ride his great act of horsemanship. Engagements in Mexico and elsewhere will render it impossible for him to appear in this country again for years.

SAMUEL BASHAM, SR., an old gentleman residing in Bowers, Hardin county, was fleeced to the tune of a hundred dollars by a couple of Louisville sharpers yesterday. He loaned one of them that amount, and, taking a $300 bond of a defunct Nova Scotia coal company as security, was left completely in the lurch.

PHILIP HERR, a stone-cutter from Utica, Ind., came to Louisville yesterday in search of his truant wife, who had recently vanished his presence in company with one John Neiderar and Herr's youngest child. They had left here when the injured husband arrived. Mr. and Mrs. Herr are the parents of five interesting children.

THE MURFREESBORO CEMETERY.

A Monument to the Memory of the Confederate Dead.

The annexed paper explains itself. There are a number of Kentuckians buried in the Murfreesboro cemetery, and, if so minded, some of the contributions which are asked from the people of Kentucky to aid in the erection of a monument there will doubtless be liberal. Mr. Wilson B. Miller, of Bowling Green, who has been deputized by the association, will call upon the citizens during the next few days. The following is the circular:

The Murfreesboro Memorial Association have established a cemetery for the last resting place of the heroes who fell in battle, or died in the Confederate service, in and around Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

It is beautifully located, one mile south of the town, between the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad and the Shelbyville turnpike, and in full view of both.

It now contains the remains of two thousand of the gallant men, some of whom are from nearly every Southern State, who sacrificed their lives while endeavoring to maintain a cause they espoused because they believed it just.

The Association desires to erect in the cemetery an appropriate and enduring monument to perpetuate their memory. To the accomplishment of the object proposed four thousand dollars are needed, for the procurement of which it is necessary to appeal to the generosity of those whose sympathies were with the lost cause. Believing there are many liberal men and women in Kentucky, as well as in Tennessee, who are willing to contribute to the work, the Association has appointed Mr. Wilson B. Miller, of Bowling Green, Ky., to solicit in Kentucky contributions in money, to be applied to the purpose indicated, and they commend him to the confidence of all who may feel disposed to aid the undertaking, with the highest assurance that all money paid to him will be faithfully paid to the Treasurer of the Association.

MRS. D. D. WENDEL, President.
MRS. JOHN W. BURTON, Recording Secretary.
MRS. JOHN H. MORGAN, Corresponding Secretary.
MISS J. EATON, Treasurer.

MURFREESBORO, Sept. 28, 1889.

The undersigned, citizens of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, take pleasure in indorsing the foregoing.

Chas. Ready,	Jos. B. Palmer,
H. P. Keeble,	Thos. R. Parrish,
John Patterson,	John Bell, Jr.,
B. F. Cheatham,	Cheatham & Kinney, of Nashville, Tenn.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Bowling Green, Ky., have been acquainted with Mr. Wilson B. Miller for some two years last past, and most cheerfully recommend him as worthy of the confidence of the people of Kentucky.

T. H. Hinds,	W. D. Helm,
J. L. McLure,	R. W. Coombs,
	B. C. Thomas.

Bank Statement for September.

The following returns from the banks and bankers of this city have been made for last month to the Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district:

Name of Bank.	Capital.	Deposit.	Tax.
German Security Bank	$237,000	$252,000	$150 19
Bank of Kentucky		779,341	114 94
Central Savings Bank	37,500	37,500	21 94
German Ins. Co. Bank	250,000	250,000	284 65
Peoples' Bank of Kentucky	200,000	200,000	284 65
Bank of Louisville	625,000	781,156	277 41
Commercial Bank	500,000	500,000	284 65
Citizens' Bank	364,200	421,177	227 26
Franklin Bank	200,000	200,000	284 65
Louisville Ins. & Bank'g Co	100,000	141,979	137 29
Mechanics' Bank	200,000	212,870	62 26
Morton, Galt & Co.	15,000	20,000	42 10
Second National Bank	220,000	171,000	142 10
J. Smith, Schwartz & Co.	154,200	240,754	144 94
W. N. Warren & Co.	50,000	50,000	71 02
Weyler Ins. and Banking Co.	270,700	225,300	99 94
West'n Financial Corp'tion	400,000	324,000	213 61
Falls City Banking Co.	401,400	324,000	213 61
German Bank & Ins. Co.	100,000	100,000	142 10
Merchants' Bank of Ky.	100,000	94,647	71 02
G. W. Norton & Co.	200,000	96,000	128 46
Northern Bank of Ky.	200,000	200,000	284 65
Louisville Savings Bank	100,000	264,000	142 10
In Henry County.			
Dep. Bank of Eminence	41,342	6,850	23 93

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Annual Convention of the American Christian Missionary Society.

Reports of the Board of Managers and the Committee of Twenty.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At the conclusion of the social meeting yesterday morning, the society was convened and business was proceeded with.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES.

The following additional delegates were enrolled.

Kentucky—S. W. Graves, Boone; Thos. Grubbs, Clay Village; Miss Jennie Wynne, Louisville; J. D. Steely, T. W. S. Barbee, Bradford Ville; E. W. Wallace, Cane Valley; Henry Smith, Greensburg; R. B. Falconi, North Middletown; Silas Talcott, Paris; Kate White, Grassy Spring; W. T. Crutcher, S. W. King, Stanford; Joseph Brinker, Dr. James Challen, Evansville; Mary Sergeon, Bloomfield; Wm. Jarrott, Keene; Albert Myles, Mt. Sterling; J. S. Medlin, Mrs. Bettie Sneed, Miss Linnie Bledsoe, Maysville; J. S. Shouse, R. Ricketts, Midway; R. C. Flower, Henderson; Miss Angie Davis, Newport; W. E. Goodner, Masterson-ville; W. T. Taylor, Shawsville; L. R. Wilkes, J. W. Stoffregen, Mt. Washington; Lexington; M. T. Daily, Doyleville; W. S. Gilmer, J. R. Grubs, Eminence; Mrs. Abe Simpson, New Liberty.

Indiana—C. M. Robertson, Washington; A. Council, Elijah Goodwin, Mrs. M. M. Goodwin, Mrs. A. Abel, Indianapolis; Dr. J. Matthews, Morrison; J. A. Allimon, Wabash; E. Fraser, Fraser, Kokomo; T. J. Murdock, S. S. Frazier, Presbyterian; J. G. Tomlinson, Mrs. J. G. Tomlinson, Edinburg; Geo. E. Flower, Evansville; Jas. F. Robbins, Franklin; W. S. Campbell, Noblesville; C. B. Ludwig, Madison; Benj. F. Frank, Anderson.

Illinois—Frank Garvin, Mrs. O. A. Bartholomew, Mrs. O. A. Bartholomew, James Smith, G. T. Oliver, Mrs. M. Oliver, Miss Maggie Oliver, George H. Anderson, Mrs. Henry Anderson, Miss Nannie Anderson, George K. Flower, Miss Sophie Linn, Miss Bessie Anderson, Miss Emily Cusack, J. B. Gardiner, Pittsburg; A. M. Collins, Corry; Mrs. S. V. Johnson, Newcastle.

Illinois—Leroy Skelton, Bloomington; R. B. Chapman, Farmington; T. T. Holton, Mrs. T. T. Holton, R. C. Anderson, Mrs. R. C. Anderson, Mrs. N. Letham, Mrs. McIlvaine, Springfield.

Tennessee—C. A. Baker, Mrs. C. A. Baker, W. P. Cowden, Clarksville.

Missouri—Cornelius J. Allen, Louisiana; J. H. Hickman, Kansas.

Massachusetts—P. Blaisdale, Worcester.

Virginia—P. H. Chiller, Nelson C. H.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The following report of the Board of Managers was submitted:

The closing missionary year has been one of counsel, cost, earnest, prayerful. It has also been a year of work and much solicitude on the part of the Board. The year began with some indebtedness, with much discouragement among many of the friends of the society, and with which any financial system promising success, in the ordinary way of raising money by agents, subscriptions and newspaper appeals was not filling debts incurred. Our General Society, State Societies and District societies were all calling constantly upon the same constituency for aid. Consequently our collectors saw no time to spare from the work of collecting when two or more distinct interests of each society were necessarily creating confusion that was usually disappointing. Hence, the element of raising nearly all our missionary money by agents to every church, which has often proved to be the most extensive means of enlisting the brotherhood in the support of the societies, especially as we were supporting three sets of missionaries instead of one.

Under these circumstances, we not only saw the need of a remedy, but at once resolved to find it. The facts before us we could not ignore, and were unwilling to meet the present conditions without, at least, having made an effort to present some practical and efficient system of working, for your consideration and adoption. This, it was plain, would require a simplification of our machinery from three separate and independent societies of organization and management—that it would require but one financial system instead of so many, and that the churches must, by a suitable arrangement, be induced to raise their money by their own officers and forward it to the treasury, without so much expense.

To gain the consent and secure the unanimity of leading brethren in all the States to these indispensable adjustments required much of the time and attention of the Board. It was not for more than the first half of the current missionary year, but, at the May semi-annual meeting in St. Louis, public sentiment had reached the conclusion "that a better system of missionary finance and evangelization was indispensable to our success both at home and abroad, and that the time had fully come to inaugurate it." This sentiment being assented to by the whole convention, the resolution to appoint the committee of twenty, after which the Board adjourned, subject to call by the committee in the interim.

The committee in session appointed and committee was respectfully laid before the different State conventions in Ohio, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Michigan, West Virginia, Iowa, Nebraska, and Indiana. These conventions were requested to consider the whole question, and to go for indorse the efforts of this movement so to appoint a committeeman from their delegation to meet the said committee in making the forthcoming report to this Convention. The list of names of these and their representatives are with us to-day. To this report, we would call your profound and careful attention. We feel confident that with our present arrangements nothing can be done worthy of the name we preach, and we urge this Convention to consider the subjects calmly and in the fear of God.

The leading one were done during the year than the unifying of public sentiment. All the gathering of this great convention, willing to sacrifice any sub-work, personal preference for the general good, the Board would feel that no greater work had ever been done in any year of our missionary history. But we are happy to report, also, some of the results of the small means the churches entrusted to our hands.

G. W. Abel, of Virginia, has been laboring with the most apostolic zeal among the colored people the last year. The range of his preaching has been very wide, and his preaching attended with conversions. He alone has brought 196 persons into the Church. Besides this, an amount of good has been done, that no report will be made of, in encouraging the weak, in raising the fallen, and in rallying the scattered sheep from their wanderings. This mission should be sustained, and more force put into that field as soon as possible.

In Nebraska, also, the work has been well established in the ratio of the money expended there. The following facts from the report of Brethren Barron and Duncan add new reasons for a mighty effort on our part to evangelize the West. In a population so sparse, and so different from that of Eastern Virginia, an equal number of additions could not be effected, but the amount of good done in organizing the cause in Nebraska with a good religious constitution, with Sunday-schools, Bible classes, prayer meetings and the Lord's and Lord's day meetings all of the churches, creates the highest confidence both in the stability and devotion of our Western evangelists.

Brother D. R. Dungan, of Nevada City, Nebraska, has labored for the Board six months of the past year, preached 106 discourses, had 106 additions, baptized 98, found a church and is organizing several new congregations, besides all that unchronicled work of a good evangelist that can never be reported in the secret of his heart.

Dr. H. C. Barton, of Tecumseh, laboring through the year, has preached 97 sermons, has added 126 to the churches, assisted in the organization of three new congregations and five Sunday-schools. He writes: "The cause is prospering in Nebraska, throughout the State. Two big church edifices have been opened within the year, another is in process of erection at Tecumseh, and strong calls are coming to us from Lincoln, the capital of the State."

The famine stricken hands of the native preachers has done as well as we anticipated of the money sent to evangelize from this country to take the supervision of it. Notating, upon the whole, has been gained during the year, unless the holding of most of what we had can be so accounted. The following table from the last quarterly report will show the present condition of the mission:

Number of mission stations	13
Lord's days supplied (the last quarter)	95
Number of week-day services	100
Number of pastoral visits	300
Number of baptisms	8
Number of additions	12
Personal membership	189
Pupils in Sunday-school	1,000
Subscriptions to the mission	$223,180.31

This is a falling off of 28 members and 84 Sunday-school scholars since the last quarterly report.

Whole number of additions this year	712
Lord's days organized	52
Whole amount of money used	7,000
Paid out to evangelists	3,370
Week number of days' labor	1,000

We earnestly recommend the sending of an evangelist at the earliest possible day to take charge of that mission. Our past experience proves that it cannot prosper in the absence of such aid from the States. Our limited means have prevented the proper support of this mission the past year, which adds another reason for its augmentation at a better season of finance as the Board cannot meet a tithe of the demands made upon it with the funds at their disposal.

We cannot even glance at the great West, the great South, and the great world all around us calling for missionary aid. The cause should be established in every county seat, in every railroad town, and in all the cities of the West. The constant flow of emigration, the activity of parties, the cries of isolated disciples for help, and every other consideration, plead in behalf of self, call for immediate action in this convention, and for continued action when we have left the long years to organize. Ohio did it in the first States—Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri—have each recently reburied the question of a Sunday-school literature to this convention, with a view to its appointing a committee to report at a suitable time upon the whole question of literary, papers, and music for our children. It is a question with many of our most experienced Sunday-school managers, whether a library is at all desirable; also, how we shall more widely circulate our papers and music and have it all of the best possible quality. The subject is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

With a view to a wiser economy of our missionary means, the Board would suggest that those of what we have been calling missionary work is simply an arrangement in the districts for home preaching which the churches should supply for themselves, besides giving for the destitute. Such work, in rich churches, paid for by themselves, is not missionary work. This system of working but only does nothing for the destitute, but weakens our treasury. We would insist upon a broader missionary spirit. Let the strong churches manage their own affairs without the aid of any of our missionary secretaries, and let it be the business of the society to collect and disburse the missionary charities of the churches, and the work of the Lord shall prosper in our hands.

In hope of the coming unanimity, earnestness and efficiency in the work of the Lord, we submit the above for your acceptance and appreciation.

B. M. BISHOP, President.
THOMAS MUNNELL, Corresponding Secretary.

After some discussion, the consideration of the report was postponed.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In consequence of the illness of the Treasurer, no report was made by that officer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY.

The following was substituted as the report of the Committee of Twenty:

The undersigned, members of the committee appointed by the last annual meeting of the A. C. M. Society, at St. Louis, Mo., May 16th, 1889, under the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed to take into consideration the whole question of evangelization, and report, if possible, a scriptural and practical plan for raising money and spreading the gospel, said committee to report at the Louisville Convention in October next."

Together with delegates appointed by several State conventions to confer with us, beg leave to submit the following:

As a basis for any acceptable and efficient system of co-operation, there must be assumed some well-defined and generally-accepted facts and principles. We, therefore, submit first of all the following propositions of this class as the basis of the plan which we recommend:

1. The conversion of sinners, while it is the work of God, is at the same time a work which is to be accomplished through human instrumentality.

2. The accomplishment of all the philanthropic purposes contemplated in the religion of Jesus—the realization of all its benevolent designs—is likewise to be sought through human instrumentality.

3. The gospel is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believes. Rom. 1: 16.

4. That gospel must be preached, since it "pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." 1 Cor. 1: 21.

5. The work of preaching the gospel is committed to Christians—the disciples were to be taught to observe all things that the apostles should teach—hence, illustriously they were to be lights in the world, holding forth the word of life (Phil. 2: 15, 16), and especially is their united society, as the church of the living God, were they to be the pillar and ground of the truth (1 Tim. 3: 15, 16), and to exhibit such a spirit, such a harmonious co-operation as would lead the world to believe in Jesus. John 17: 21.

6. The obligation to preach the gospel being thus laid upon every disciple, he is necessarily bound, in fidelity to the charge committed to him, to make known the unsearchable riches of Christ.

7. The way in which this is to be done must depend much on circumstances. In the New Testament we have—

(a) Individual Christians going forth preaching the word. Acts 8: 4.

(b) Single churches sending out preachers, as the church at Jerusalem sending Barnabas. Acts 11: 22. sending Barnabas and Paul. Acts 13, 2, 3. xiii, 1-3.

(c) Churches uniting to recommend a young man, as Timothy, to work. Acts 16: 1-3.

8. While there is no record of associations of churches or conventions of churches to co-operate for the evangelization of the world, there are examples of representative action and co-operation of churches in the appointment of messengers, combination of resources, and hence there were churches sending messengers by whom they were fully identified. 1 Cor. xvi, 1, 2. II Cor. viii, 16-24.

9. The extent and the manner of this co-operation were left to the churches themselves—the churches joining to send out a missionary—all the churches in a province entering into hearty co-operation to provide for the poor saints in a time of famine. It is, therefore, scriptural that the churches of a district, State or nation should unite in such co-operation whenever the circumstances render it advisable.

10. A wise economy a proper regard to harmony, a due respect to the business experience of all classes of brethren, the duty of fellowship and benevolent enterprise lead to the conclusion that in a great country like ours, with its vast territory, immense wealth, and its more than half a million, and spread over immense territories which are far away from each other, and often conflicting in their operations, we, therefore, recommend:

1. That there be one uniform financial system to secure the means for mission both at home and abroad.

2. That to render this effect there be—

(a) A General Board and Corresponding Secretary.

(b) A Board and Corresponding Secretary for each State, and a Secretary for Sunday-schools, whose duty it shall be to visit all the churches in his district and induce them to accept the missionary work as a part of their religious duty.

3. There shall be an annual convention in each district, the basis of which shall be one delegate for every hundred members, appointed by the churches; an annual convention in each State, the basis of which shall be one delegate for every five hundred members, appointed by the churches of a district, may be represented by messengers mutually agreed upon; and an annual general convention for the business of which shall be conducted by messengers from the State conventions.

4. The general convention shall annually appoint nine brethren, who, together with the Corresponding Secretary and the President and Vice Presidents of the State Boards, shall constitute a Board of Managers, with power to receive moneys, act the general missionary business, and appoint a committee of five to superintend the work in the field between their annual meetings.

5. It shall be the duty of the General Board and Corresponding Secretary to provide for the appointment of missionary operations in destitute places not actually in State and district organizations, and to promote the harmonious co-operation of all the State and District Boards and Conventions.

6. There shall be also a State Board and Corresponding secretary in each of the States six to be elected annually by the messengers sent to the State Convention, and it shall be the duty of said Boards to appoint the time for a State rally or mass meeting, and to secure the services of the Corresponding Secretary of the General Board, if possible, or some other suitable brother, to attend said meeting and address the people.

7. Each State shall be divided into districts of suitable limits by the State Board; the messengers from the churches in each district shall elect, at their annual conventions, a board and a corresponding secretary, and the Board so elected shall be to visit all the churches in his district, and in co-operation with their own officers, induce them to contribute their share to the treasurers money for the support of missions.

8. An annual convention of the churches in a general co-operation of the churches. We recommend that each church, ever and above the means left to the support of missionary work under its immediate control, give a pledge to pay annually to the district treasurer a definite sum for other missionary work, and that one-half of such contributions may be under the control of the district convention, and the other half be sent to the State treasurer to be used in the State or general board for their respective work.

9. The churches shall send reports to the district boards, and these to the State convention; the districts shall send up reports to the State Board, and these to the General Convention, and the State boards shall send up reports to the general board in time for the general convention, so that a report of the whole missionary operations may appear in the minutes of the general convention.

10. The general convention is requested to adjust the constitution of the General Missionary Society to the foregoing plan, and at once open a correspondence with the State organizations and with leading brethren in States that have no organization, with a view to induce them to adopt the same.

W. T. Moore, Ohio.	W. K. Pendleton, W. Va.,
Alex. Proctor, Mo.	J. J. Bedford, N. Y.,
R. R. Sloan, Ohio,	Enos Campbell, Ill.,
T. W. Grafton, "	Elder Proctor, Ohio,
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Committee appointed at St. Louis.

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Edwin A. Lodge, Mich.,	O. Ebert, Mich.,
N. A. Walker, Ind.,	R. B. Trimble, Ky.

Delegates from States.

This important report drew out a good deal of discussion, and before the committee could get directly up to the time of the morning hour of adjournment,

On motion before adjournment, the chair announced the following

COMMITTEES.

On Home Missions—James Challen, Iowa; J. T. Boiten, Illinois; G. A. Bartholomew, Pittsburg, Kansas; Mrs. Elijah Gardiner, John Shackleford, A. E. Myers.

On Annual and Semi-Annual Conventions—O. A. Furgeson, Indianapolis; Mrs. Bettie Sneed, Louisburg; J. S. Sweney, Chicago; T. D. Garvin, Cincinnati; W. H. Hopson, Louisville.

On Sunday Schools—O. Ebert, Michigan; W. C. Brown, Louisiana; A. B. Jones, Missouri.

On Obituaries—D. R. Dungan, Kentucky; James Magill, Ohio; ——— Collins, Pennsylvania; B. Hyaden, ———; Alex. ———.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Society adjourned until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened by the reading of a chapter from the Bible by President Bishop, and a prayer by Brother J. W. McGarvey, of Kentucky University.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

The discussion of the report of the committee occupied all the time of the afternoon session. The preamble was postponed, and, at the close of the discussion, the report of the committee was adopted and the eighth section was being discussed. Three sections remain to be adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Society adjourned at half-past 4 o'clock until this morning.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Third Day of the Session—Election of Grand Officers, &c.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky met in the new hall of Temple at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with a full attendance. Ten or fifteen additional delegates reported themselves. A number of petitions were presented and referred to the proper committees. The following Grand Officers were elected:

Chas. Egnatios,	of Winchester, G. M.
V. H. Stevens,	of Danville, D. G. M.
E. B. Jones,	of Paducah, G. S. W.
W. Turner,	of Richmond, G. J. W.
A. G. Rodgers,	of Frankfort, G. Tr.
J. M. S. McCorkle,	of Louisville, G. Sec.
Rev. Dr. Henderson,	of Frankfort, G. Chap.

James Davidson, G. S. and T.

The large amount of business was transacted during the day, and the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet this morning at 9½ o'clock.

The Davenport Brothers.

The Davenport Brothers had a crowded house on the occasion of their second appearance last night. Every seat was occupied, and nothing but standing room was left. The performance was very remarkable, indeed, and elicited the wonder and enthusiasm of the audience. Captain Bart. Jenkins and Robert Gilchriest, Esq., were appointed by the audience to go upon the stage and inspect the cabinet and tie the brothers. They were very diligent in their investigations, but found nothing fraudulent, and, rejoiced satisfied that the mystery of such wonders was beyond their ken. A well-known clergyman was shut in the cabinet with the brothers, and on coming out stated that neither of them moved, but that the instruments were flying through the air in every direction, and without any visible support. When the doors were opened he was found with a tambourine on his head and almost buried beneath a multiplicity of musical instruments. We rather think that the reverend gentleman was a little converted by the mysterious manifestations. The brothers remain but three nights more, and give a matinee on Saturday afternoon.

Kentucky University.

One of the finest and most useful institutions of which our State can boast is Kentucky University, at Lexington. It is located at Ashland, the beautiful home of Henry Clay. More than thirty able professors and instructors are engaged in teaching in this institution, and there are already six hundred students in attendance, representing more than thirty States. This is a larger number than have ever before been in attendance so early in the session. The State Agricultural Department is in most successful operation with two hundred and thirty matriculates already enrolled. The entire University, with all its colleges, is moving on most pleasantly and prosperously.

Personal.

Hon. Jas. A. McKenzie, of Christian county, is in the city attending the Masonic Grand Lodge session. Mr. McKenzie was one of the most useful and intelligent members of the last Legislature, and the estimation in which he is held at home was shown by his re-election by one of the heaviest majorities ever given a candidate in that large and rich county. Mr. McKenzie is one of the most promising young men in the State, and those who know his merits and mettle best believe that, if it is his pleasure to continue in politics, a bright and successful future is before him.

Sales by the Marshal.

The Marshal of the Chancery Court has made the following sales:

25 by 250 feet on Mary street, Germantown suburb, small cottage, for $675.

House and lot, 27½ by 205 feet, on Market street, between Ninth and Tenth, for $4,500.

25 by 128 feet, on Portland avenue, for $350.

133 feet on Portland avenue, including a brewery, for $7,000.

50 by 100 feet on the Fountain ferry road at $1,550 per acre.

11 acres adjoining at $1,025.

THE G. A. R.

Its Permanent Organization in Kentucky—The Forthcoming Encampment in New York—Address of Provisional Commander C. F. Wilcox.

The Department of Kentucky of the Grand Army of the Republic met in the Council Room, in Beck's Hall, in this city, for the purpose of organizing the department, which had been heretofore only provisional, and of electing delegates to the annual encampment, which will be held in New York city on the 8th instant. On the organization of the meeting, Provisional Commander C. F. Wilcox delivered the following address, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed in the daily papers of the city, and in all the papers of the State, and in the daily papers of Cincinnati:

ADDRESS OF COMMANDER WILCOX.

COMRADES—Having called you together as representatives of the several encampments in this department, I feel that it is my duty as your commanding officer to explain to you the object for which I have called you together, and the principles that constitute the basis of our organization. The blood of the first convention of the kind that ever assembled in the South is not yet cold in the veins of those who have known each other only by name, and not by the eye of faith; as it were, we have discussed in advance the beautiful truths that have led us forward to the point of fruition. Now we see face to face.

It is perhaps needless for me to state that the organization, or association known as the Grand Army of the Republic, was originated during the war for the suppression of the rebellion against our regularly-constituted authority and Government of the United States instituted in the year 1861. Those who were in favor of the life of the Government at once took sides, and stood a "living wall, a human wood," resolving to live or die for the flag of our country, and at length, facing to the south-ward, they marched from the Ohio to the sea, and from the sea to the Gulf, some of the following and benevolent enterprise lead to the conclusion that in a great country like ours, with its vast territory, immense wealth, and its more than half a million, and spread over immense territories which are far away from each other, and often conflicting in their operations, we, therefore, recommend:

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